

T H E
Natural History
O F
Hartz-Forest,
In His Majesty King GEORGE'S
German Dominions.

Being a succinct
ACCOUNT

O F

The Caverns, Lakes, Springs, Rivers, Mountains, Rocks, Quarries, Fossiles, Castles, Gardens, the famous Pagan Idol *Pustrich* or *Spit-fire*, Dwarf-holes, Pits, moving Islands, Whirlpools, Mines, several Engines belonging to them ; Ores, the manner of refining them ; Smelting-houses ; several sorts of Ovens, Hammer-mills, Vitriol and Glass-houses, &c. in the said Forest : With several useful and entertaining Physical Observations.

Written in *German*
By H. BEHRENS, M. D.

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T O
His Royal Highness
F R E D E R I C K
Prince of *Wales*,

These Sheets
Are Dedicated with all
possible Submission,

B Y
(May it please Your Royal Highness)

Your Royal Highness's
most Obedient,

most Devoted, and

most Humble Servant,

John Andree.

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T O



TO THE
READER.

THAT Branch of Learning call'd
Natural History has this Advan-
tage, that it suits the Genius of
Men in a more peculiar manner than any
other Science whatever: For whilst we inform
ourselves of the State of Nature in any part
of the Globe, we are at the same time agree-
ably entertain'd by the Variety of Objects, and
our Spirits are insensibly elevated by admiring
the Power of that Being which produced those
wondrous Works. But it will be needless to
say much in its Commendation, when we con-
sider, that the several Societies of Learned
Men, which have been establish'd in sundry
Parts of Europe, have thought it worthy
their particular Application to improve this
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TO the READER.

part of Knowledge, and cultivated it with uninterrupted Assiduity, and that in order to collect a True and Compleat Natural History they encourage all Performances of this kind.

Upon these Considerations I doubt not but the Reader will conceive a favourable Opinion of the present Undertaking, it being the only set Treatise that has been wrote upon the Curiosities of this Country; where Nature seems to have done her Utmost, to make Amends, as it were, for the disadvantage of its Infertility. The Author had lived at Nordhausen, an Imperial City upon the Borders of Hartz-Forest, upwards of 30 Years before he publish'd this Book; and as he was a Man of Learning (which sufficiently appears from the several Philosophical Remarks he makes, to explain divers Phœnomena in Nature) as well as a diligent Observer, he seems to have been well qualified for it. He digests the Book into Nine Parts, treating each of them in a very methodical manner: But if the Reader should find fault with some Accounts which savour too much of
Super-

TO the READER.

Superstition, I must desire him to observe, that they are inserted here to set forth the Genius of the Inhabitants of the Country, and not as the Author's own Sentiments, he being so remote from giving Credit to Romantic Tales, that he relates 'em with a-
bundance of Caution, and takes particular Care to distinguish 'em from Truth.

The Caverns which the Author begins with are deservedly admir'd by all Curious Persons. There are various Opinions about their Original : Some say they had been Quarreys; others take 'em for Mines; and others again think they were made for Temples in time of Paganism; and lastly, some affirm they were accidentally framed by Earthquakes; not to mention the ridiculous Doctrine of Paracelsus and others, who advanc'd, That a particular Race of Men, which were neither altogether Spirits nor human Creatures, but between both, had prepar'd those Cavities for their Abode:

But, that some of 'em could not have been made for Quarreys, appears from their En-

To the READER.

tries and Passages from one Grotto to another, being so narrow that a common-siz'd Man finds it difficult to get through. And altho' it might be urg'd here, as a famous Preacher among the Miners (a), and other Learned Men affirm, that those Passages were become narrower by the growing of the Rock; yet it seems to be absurd to imagine these Caves were Quarreys formerly, when we reflect, that some of 'em run many English Miles in a streight line into the Rock, descending in some places, and ascending in others, having but one Opening; and, that it would have been Folly to fetch Stone with unspeakable difficulty so far under Ground, when great plenty of it is to be met with in most parts of that Country.

'Tis also very improbable they were intended for Mines, since not the least Relicks of any Ore are to be found, as far as I can learn from our Author, in any of 'em. He essay'd some yellow Matter found in one, call'd the Hegers Horst, which People imagin'd to be

(a) *Vide* p. 5:

TO the READER.

Gold Ore, but obtain'd nothing metallic. As for the Grains of Gold found amongst some Sand in Bauman's Cave, it follows no more from thence that that Cave was a Mine, than that a River carrying Gold-dust should have been dug for one. We may therefore, and not without probability, suppose that some of these Caves, if not all, were framed by Earthquakes, and, that the Pagan Priests, finding them commodious for their Idolatrous Practices, kept their Gods in these subterraneous places, which seems to have been a common Practice among 'em; and we shall soon be determin'd to credit this Conjecture, when we consider the many regular human and other Figures seen in Bauman's Cave, which some pretend to be the accidental Produce of the dropping Water; but what Ground their Assertion is built upon I will not determine.

And, that Earthquakes, or any subterraneous Commotions, are capable of making such Cavities, appears plainly from the subsidence of Ground, which has occasion'd so many Lakes in that Country; for before the surface
of

TO the READER.

of the Ground could sink, there must necessarily have been a Cavity underneath it before.

When our Author (pag. 65) enquires into the Cause of Springs on the Summits of Mountains, he embraces the Doctrine of the Philosophia Burgundica; but, in my humble Opinion, that Phœnomenon is better accounted for from the Principles of Hydrostatics. For 'tis known, that when two Fluids of different gravities are put into a bent Syphon, there must be a higher Column of the lightest to counterbalance the heaviest: Now if the excess of the difference between the gravity of salt and fresh Water be in proportion to the excess of the Mountain's height above the Sea, what should hinder Springs from bursting out there? And our Author in the above-quoted place, lin. 3, & seq. must be understood to speak of Mountains whose height is disproportion'd to the different gravities of the Waters.

The Account the Author gives of the Idol spitting Fire seems to be defective in this,
that

TO THE READER.

that he had not seen the Experiment try'd himself; which if he had, he would then have been able to give the Reader a positive Relation of Fact, and clear'd up some Difficulties. But since this Affair may be accounted for in the Natural way, I see no reason to suppose any Magic in the case, unless the Experiment were perform'd before Witnesses of Veracity, twice or more times successively, without any new supply of combustible Matter.

The Story of the Enchanted Hall, I doubt, will give the Reader some Offence. As I have made already above an Apology for Stories of that nature in general, I will only insert here concerning the Passage of the Divinatory Rod, from my own Knowledge, that Dr. Weitz (when that happen'd to him) was about 23 Years of age, and in company of other Students. Now, whether what pass'd there might be the Effect of Imagination, or of Fear, considering it was in the Day-time, and they were all in the prime of their Vigour, I leave the Reader to judge.

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To the READER.

I proceed now to give an Account of the Country it self. The Sylva Hercynia, or Hartz-Forest, of the Ancients went from South to North almost thro' whole Germany; but this Appellation is by the Moderns given only to that part situated in the Circle of Lower Saxony, between 51 and 52 degrees North Latitude. The West of this Forest is contiguous to the Dutchy of Brunswick-Lunen-burg, and is a part thereof: Southward it borders upon Thuringia; Eastward, upon the Principality of Halberstadt and Anhalt; and Northward, upon the Bishoprick of Hildersheim. It is about Thirty English Miles broad, and about Sixty long. There are but few Towns, and they are chiefly inhabited by Miners. The Country is very mountainous, and thick beset with Firr, Oak, and Beech-Trees. The Mountains are well stock'd with all sorts of wild Beasts, and the Inhabitants fatten great numbers of Swine there: In the Vales, which are most of 'em Pasture-ground, and produce not much Corn, they keep their Cattle. Their Winters are very severe and long; and the Air
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TO the READER.

is even in Summer so very sharp, that it often freezes in the Forest when they enjoy mild Weather in the open Country, and that at a few Miles distance.

When the Snow, which lies generally very deep on the Tops of these Mountains, melts, or any sudden Showres of Rain happen to fall, the Waters coming down from the Hills cause the Rivers to swell to such a degree that they often prove of fatal consequence to the Inhabitants in the Vales. The People are very robust, and generally live to a great age.

This Track of Land was, in time of the Pagans, famous for the two celebrated Idols that were worship'd there, viz. Puſtrich, or the Idol ſpitting Fire 30 foot horizontally, and as many vertically, (which is deſcrib'd Page 112) and Saturn, which was found in the Caſtle of Hertzberg. The latter was ador'd for Security and Plenty: Methilda, Daughter to the Emperor Henry, ſirnam'd the Fowler, had very curiouſly embroider'd his Hiſtory, which was lodg'd in the Cathedral

To the R E A D E R.

dral at Goslar, and by the Swedes taken from thence in the German Wars. The Idol and Temple were destroy'd by order of Charlemagne.

When Christianity obtain'd in Germany, and the Idolatrous Priests were expell'd from their ancient Possessions in Hartz-Forest, several powerful Warriours built themselves Castles here, from whence they made Excursions upon, and plunder'd, the neighbouring Inhabitants at pleasure. In this state they continu'd a great while, till Hartz-Forest was found rich in Mines, and then the German Emperors took upon 'em to rout those Freebooters: Which how it was effected, and in what manner best part of this Country came to the Line of Hannover, may easily be learnt from History, but would be too tedious to mention here.

With respect to the Mines, this District is counted to be the richest Spot of Ground in all Germany; for here are more than One hundred and ten Capital Mines, several

TO the READER.

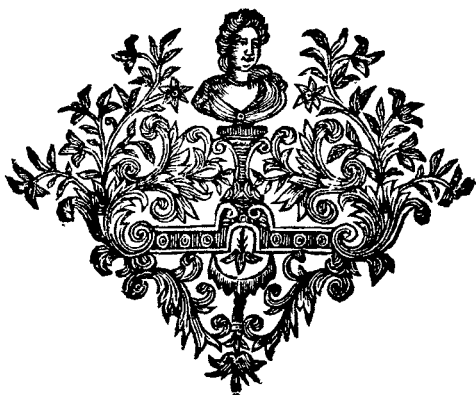
ral of which have Small ones belonging to them: Some are work'd for the KING of GREAT BRITAIN (as Elector of Hanover) his own Account, and the rest farm'd out. The Mines of Wildman, Clausthal, Zellerfeld, Lauenthal, St. Andreasberg, &c. are Silver ones, and some of them so rich that Nine hundred thousand Rixdollars have been coin'd in One Year from that of Clausthal only. This Mine of Clausthal was discover'd in the Year 1045, and that of Zellerfeld in 1070. The Overseer, who pays the Miners every Saturday, keeps his Court at Wildman, it being almost in the middle of them.

The principal Produce of those Mines are Silver, Copper, Iron, Led, and Litharge. They have many other Minerals here, which yield also a great deal of Money, but are very dangerous to Workmen, because of the poisonous Vapours; as, grey Vitriol, the Inkstone of several colours, another sort of Vitriol solid growing like Icicles, white Vitriol from Led Ore, Misi of the nature and colour of Brimstone, &c.

These

TO THE READER.

These are what I thought necessary for an Introduction to this Work, which our Author had neglected in his Preface, he only making an Apology there for printing the Book, and recommending it to the Publick.



PART



PART I.

Of the Remarkable Caverns in Hartz-Forest.

CHAP. I.

Of the Baumans Cave.

I Begin with this Wonderful Work of Nature, because it exceeds all the other Caverns in *Hartz-Forest*, in Bigness, number of Subterraneous Passages, and other Rarities. It is grown famous, and taken notice of by Foreign Nations; as, the *English*, the *Italians*, the *French*, and others, in their Writings; as may be

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seen

seen in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society in England*, publish'd by their Secretary Henry Oldenburg, in the Year 1668, Month Sept. Likewise by Kircher, in his *Mundus Subterraneus*, Tom. II, Sect. 2, Lib. 8, Cap. 5. By Olaus Wormius, Tollius, and many other foreign Authors; and has been visited by Persons of all Degrees and Nations, who cannot sufficiently admire that Wonderful Cave, and the Curiosities contain'd therein.

Johan Vavafor Baron of Gallneck, in his Work call'd *The Glory of the Dukedom of Crain*, Vol. I, Lib. 2, prefers the Cavern near Lueg, in the inner Crain, to all others, calling it the chief of all the Caverns; and particularly comparing it with the *Baumanns Cave*, says, that it surpasses it by a great deal in Natural Curiosities; which he corroborates by the Testimony of an *English Gentleman* and two *Hollanders*, who had seen both, and, as he says, assur'd him that they had never seen yet any Cavern like the *Bauman's Cave*, but that that of *Crain* was far beyond it.

Now,

Now, altho' I must confess, that according to the Description and the Copper-plates, the said *Crainish* Cavern is a Wonderful Work, and the *Baumanns* Cave is no more so full of Curiosities as formerly, because the numerous Visitors have carried many of them away ; yet it is still in such a condition, that it deservedly may be stiled the First of all the Caverns in this and the neighbouring Countries.

The *Baumanns* Cave is situated in the *Lower Hartz*, in the County of *Reinsstein* : Near it, to the South, is the place call'd *Rubeland*, and the Iron-Mills, upon the *Bode*, a noted River in the *Hartz* ; to the North is the City and Castle of *Blankenburg* ; to the West the Royalty of *Elbingrode* ; but to the East there is nothing to be seen but the Forest.

Tollius, *Kircherus*, and *Wormius* call it *Bauman's Holz* ; which I take to be an Error, easily to be committed by Foreigners that are not acquainted with the *German* Language : For I know of no other Name it has than that of *Baumanns*, or, as the In-

habitants pronounce it, *Buman's Hole*; which Name it took from the Person who was the first that ventur'd to go in it.

Those who want to view this Cavern must look out for a Guide at *Rubeland*, who provides such Cloaths as the Miners wear, which they put on to prevent spoiling their own, by creeping thro' the many narrow, and in some places wet and dirty, Passages.

While the company are changing Clothes, the Guide gets Candles, and Links, and a Firelock, in case the Candles should go out, which happens sometimes, and is by some ascrib'd to the Malice of Subterraneous Spirits; for 'tis currently reported, that many Travellers have seen there the Apparition of a white Woman; and *Christopher Helwig*, in his *Mountain Stories* relates, That some of the Company that went with him to see the *Bauman's Cave* had seen her, whilst they stay'd in the uppermost Grotto waiting for the Return of their Company; but I believe such Apparitions are often produced by the Imagination of a timorous Mind;
and

and, that the Candles are frequently extinguish'd by the dampness of the Air, particularly as this Cavern has but one Opening, and the Air in it cannot be rarified, either by the Sun or Wind, it must of necessity be too moist for Candles to burn there freely.

When you arrive at the place where the Cavern is, you observe at the entry a large Room vaulted in the Rock, which may be call'd the Antichamber.

The Mouth of the Cavern is in a hard Rock, and is round, and so narrow that no more than one Person can creep in at once. It was the Opinion of *Mathæsius*, formerly Preacher to the Miners in the Joachims Thal in Bohemia, in his Third Sermon, that the Narrowness of the Mouth of this Cavern proceeded from the growing of the Rock ; and he observes, that Passages into Quarries had been made wide enough for a Cart to pass thro', which in process of time were grown too narrow for one Man. *Antoine le Grand*, in his *Institutiones Philosophiæ*, Tom. 1. Part 6. *Daniel Sennert*, in

Epit. Natural. Scientiæ, Lib. 5. and others, maintain the same Doctrine.

The Guide lights the Candles and Links before the Entry, and gives one to each of the Company : Then he creeps into the Hole first, and the Company follow him one after another ; and thus they advance a considerable length with some Difficulty thro' the narrow and dusty Rock, till they get towards the North-west, into the first and uppermost Grotto, which is a vaulted Apartment finely contriv'd by Nature, lofty and wide enough for a middlefiz'd Dwelling-House to stand in. The Stones congeal'd from the dropping Water (which for the future we shall call for shortness *Drop-stone*) are very plentiful here ; not only the Ground, which is very uneven, but also sticking very thick to the side-Walls and Roof, from whence they hang down like Icicles.

You see several By-ways going out of this Grotto, where, according to the Account of divers People, Sprights play their Frolicks ; but as nothing extraordinary is to
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be seen there, the Guide never carries the Company into any of them, unless he be particularly desir'd to do it.

Here is a little Well, that has Water as clear as Crystal, and of a most pleasant taste, which is look'd upon and used as an excellent Medicine against the *Stone*. Whether it has the Vertue to alleviate Pain, or how it operates, I cannot positively determine, because I have made no Experiments yet to discover its Principles ; but I have observ'd it to be a good Pectoral, for some People that drank of it in the Cavern in my presence cough'd, and expectorated such a quantity of tough Phlegm, that they were eas'd by it to a Surprize : Wherefore I conjecture that it has a power of resolving and attenuating, and that it procures Ease in the Stone or Gravel Pains, by inciding the thick Slime, and opening the Passages.

Eckstormius, in his *Epistle* (written 1589, to Dr. *Brendel*, Professor of Physick at *Jena*, with whose History of Earthquakes it is printed) says of this Water, That if it be

put in a Glas, it will drop no Sediment in a Years time: Which, I think, proves that it must be impregnated with Mineral Salts that preserve it from corruption; or, that the Water was carefully kept from the Air by the Bottle's being close stopp'd; or else, that it contains no Impurities, which may be imagin'd to be left behind in the Rock, thro' which it filtrated.

The Company commonly taste of this Water, and then follow the Guide a considerable way, till they come to a Figure call'd the *Horse*, which is a Rock, resembling a wooden Horse made to teach young Men to vault; being six foot high, and twelve long. The Back is pointed; in the middle of it is a great Gash the breadth of of a Man's Hand: On one side of it the Cavern descends, and over it the Vault is spread in a perfect Arch, as if made by Art. The Company must mount upon this Horse stride-ways, and with the Candles in their Hands creep forwards, till they come almost to the end; where, on the left, you see the Entry to the second and mid-

middle Cave, which is much narrower than the first. Here you must undergo a good deal of Fatigue, following the Guide sometimes on your Knees, and sometimes on the Belly, according to the Stature of the Person, for about twenty foot ; which past, you descend eighteen foot by a Rope fasten'd to the Rock.

This Grotto is much larger and higher than the first, and has many by-ways, and and several deep holes, which contain nothing extraordinary. The *Drop-Stone* is likewise more plentiful here : Among other Rarities, there stands in the middle of this Grotto a beautiful Rock, in the form of a Pillar, (made by the petrifying Water) which is split in the middle, by reason of the continual dropping of Water in that place. Not far from it is a Well, perfectly like unto that in the upper Grotto, in bigness, taste, and vertue. From hence you go a good way forward, and come to another narrow passage, where you must creep again, sometimes sideways, and sometimes flat on the Belly, working your way upwards

wards with Hands and Feet with much labour, till you come to a spacious place, that is very justly call'd the *Beautiful Wall*, being 24 foot high, and as many long: Here you see all sorts of *Bas-Relievo's*, and carv'd, as it seems, and polish'd Figures, with well-proportion'd human Faces; all kinds of Beasts, as Lyons, Horses, &c. also several Flowers and Fretwork, with other Rarities, too many to be related here, which have been framed by the dropping of the petrifying Water. They are so finely polish'd, that it seems as if they were made of Alabaster and finish'd by the nicest Carvers; and I doubt whether the Hands of Men could make any thing more beautiful. Among the rest, there is an Organ, a most compleat Masterpiece of Nature; the Pipes are exact and perfectly proportionate.

After you have taken a full View of these Curiosities, you creep upwards somewhat higher into another Grotto, which very much resembles a Chapel: Here is a Stone about five foot high, shaped like a Fryer in his Habit, with his Crown shaved, wherefore

fore they call it the *Monk*. About two yards distance on each side, are two more Stones form'd like *Busto's*, call'd the *Monk's Attendants*.

From hence you ascend as it were by winding Stairs, a pretty deal higher, till you come to the Entry of another Grotto, which is a large Hole not unlike a middle-sized Door-Gate; but People go seldom into it, because 'tis very deep, and there are neither Ropes nor Ladders provided to go down by. *Eckstormius*, in the 'foresaid Epistle, holds it with the common People, that this Cavern runs so far into the Rock, that no one has ever been able to find out the End: And some who wander'd about in it several Days successively relate, with probable Circumstances, that they went under Ground several *German Miles*, and arriv'd in the neighbourhood of *Goslar*, 27 *English Miles* from the Mouth of the *Bauman's Cave*.

The Guides say this Cavern resembles the latter pretty much in bigness and other respects; and, that there is a Stone like
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unto a round Table ; that whole Skeletons of a Gigantic size are found there ; that they heard Water running along with a murmuring noise ; that there is in a by-Cavern a Rivulet, which carries grains of Gold with it, by which some People had enrich'd themselves. Which Report *Thalius*, in his *Collectanea*, seems to credit, when he mentions, That a Painter skill'd in Chymistry told him, he had found in the *Bauman's* Cave some Sand, which he wash'd, and found several grains of fine Gold amongst it. If you discharge a Pistol in this place, it gives a Report like a Cannon : The reason is, because the Air thus put in motion cannot so easily diffuse it self as under the free Firmament, and the repercussion of it must necessarily augment the Sound.

When this Experiment has been made, you return into the middle Cave ; and if the Guide has forgot to shew you the fossile Unicorn before, he doth it now, it being here in great plenty, in the Rocks and the Earth between 'em.

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From this Cave goes a little low Passage vaulted in the Rock, where you see on the Ground some of the Drop-stone representing all sorts of confectionary Ware. This Stony Confectionary is like that of *Wormius* in *Musæo*, L. II, C. 6, which goes by the Name of *Confetti di Tivoli*, from the place in *Italy* where 'tis found. Some time since I had a few pieces of it given me, by one who was Overseer of the *Baumans* Cave, among which there was some perfectly like candy'd Almonds, infomuch that when I mix'd it one time with real Confectionary Ware, and presented the Plate to a Confectioner, he took one of these Stones, and bit upon it so heartily that he had like to break his Teeth. But this place is pretty much rifled, wherefore the Guides do not much care to shew it to every comer.

When the Company have thus view'd all the Rarities, their Candles being by that time almost burnt out, and the Cold (which is considerable in this Cavern) grows troublesome, they must return the same Way back again, the *Baumans* Cave
having

having but one Entry. The going out is more troublesome than the coming in, by reason of the continual ascending, especially at that place where you mount into the upper Grotto, where a bulky Person hath Work enough to raise himself by the Ropes, and to creep along almost 20 foot thro' a narrow passage, till he gets to the Horse : When you are arriv'd here, the difficulty is over, and you easily get from hence into the first Grotto.

As the Passages in the *Baumans* Cave are very intricate, the Inhabitants of that Country tell many Stories about Peoples losing themselves there ; and in particular, That a certain bold Man, who lived not far from the Cavern, and used to conduct Travellers into it, went thither one Day to make some Observations, without any Company. His Candles hapned to go out, and he not being able to find his Tinder-box, nor his Way back again, was oblig'd to stay there three Days and three Nights without Victuals or Drink ; when at last an Angel (as he said) presented himself under the appearance of

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a Light, and conducted him out of it. When he came home he related his wonderful Deliverance, but lived only three Days after it. Likewise *Eckstormius* relates, That a Countryman, well known to his Parents, living in *Rubeland*, crept one day, out of a Bravado, into the *Baumans* Hole, alone and without Candles, who losing his Way, wander'd up and down there several Days till he found his Way out again, and lived many Years afterwards; but he was grown entirely grey during the few Days he stay'd in the Cavern, by reason of the great Frights he was in, for he had been tormented by Apparitions several ways: Some laying hold of him, accusing him of Theft, order'd him to be hang'd; others charg'd him with Murther, and condemn'd him to have his Head cut off; and others perplex'd him after a different manner. (a)

That this Man might turn grey in so short a time is very possible, but whether the cause of his Frights was real or imaginary,

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(a) *Atlas Geographus* takes notice of this Story.

I pretend not to determine. *Levinus Lemnius de Complexionibus* relates several Examples of that kind, in particular of a young Nobleman at *Charles* the Fifth's Court, who having debauch'd one of the Ladies of Honour, was order'd to be beheaded. This Sentence terrified the Youth to such a degree that in one Night he became grey, and so hagg'd in his Face that none of his Acquaintance knew him. I conceive the Rationale to be, that the Animal Spirits losing their Activity by Fear, Grief, &c. the motion of the Arteries and Veins is slacken'd, and the Humours are not portrud'd to the surface of the Body with that Vigour as due into the Excretory Tubes, the Hair; which for want of moisture are contracted and shrivel; and their Contexture being thus alter'd, no wonder that their Colour is chang'd also. We see an Example of that nature in Trees: When the Tree withers, or the Juice can no more be sent to the Extremity of the Branches, which is the case toward Winter, the Leaves grow yellow or whitish. If the Leaves could be depriv'd
of

of their nutritious Juice all at once, and there were a certain degree of Heat to dry 'em (as 'tis the Case about the Hair) they would lose their green colour in a very little while.

The Common People, who love more to admire than to enquire into the Nature of Things, relate many other wonderful Passages concerning the *Baumans* Cave, which being too incredible, I forbear mentioning of them here. But we must not reckon among that Class what the Learned *Eckstor-mius*, in his above-quoted *Epistle*, says, *viz.* That some People have been influenc'd by remarkable Dreams, to believe that Treasures were hid in this Cavern; whereupon they went into it in order to dig 'em up, but return'd without Success, saying, That they found several Iron Chests in the place they had dreamt of, but could not come at 'em, because some great black Mastiffs guarded them. What makes me credit these Stories, is, that I know several avaritious Persons, who have been deluded in like manner, which I could name, and the Place

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where it happen'd, but forbear, for fear of offending the Parties concern'd.

These are the Curiosities of the *Baumans* Cave, which I thought worth Notice above the rest. I omitted mentioning several Figures, as, a Font to baptize in, the Stag, Serpents, Lyons, &c. not to be tedious to those who have been there, and to raise the Expectation of others.

CH A P. II.

Of the Cavern at Scharzfeld.

NEXT the *Baumans* Cave, the Cavern at *Scharzfeld* is worth seeing, being also remarkable for several Rarities: The Country People call it *The Dwarf-Holes*. It is situated in the *Lower Hartz*, in the County of *Hohnstein*, in a Wood not far from the Castle of *Scharzfeld*. Whosoever
wants

wants to see this Cavern, goes to the Village *Scharzfeld* to look out for a Guide : Then you proceed thro' a Wood and a Thicket, and coming near the Cavern, you must get down by the Knots and Branches of a large Tree with some Trouble and Danger, to come to the Mouth of it. When you are on the Ground, there represents it self to your view a large Cleft in a Rock about 14 foot high : The inside of it is lined all about with a thick and shining *Drop-stone*. Now you advance a pretty way forwards, and must creep a considerable length, till you come into the second Cave, which for highth and bigness is not inferior to the first. From hence you creep again with some trouble into the third, and from thence to the fourth Cave, and so on : And in this manner, some Guides say, one may go five or six *English Miles* under Ground, without coming to the End.

The Cold is very intense in this Cavern, and rather greater than in the *Baumanns* Cave. To let in some Light, there are

several round and square Holes in the Roof, some of which are stopp'd up with Stones and other Rubbish. The common People imagine the Dwarfs went in and out by these Openings, but it is more probable they were made for Air-holes. There are such numbers of Passages and Turnings, that it is almost impossible to count 'em; some running forwards, some sideways, and others across, all communicating with one another in the manner of a Labyrinth, for which reason 'tis very difficult to find one's Way out of it again without a Guide. Most of these Passages are as clean as if they were swept with a Broom, and some are fill'd up with Rubbish, by those that dug there either for Oar or the foffile Unicorn.

The *Drop-stone* is found in several of these Caves, altho' the top of the Mountain where the Cavern is, be a dry Limestone. The Water drops continually from the Roof, so thick that it seems as if it rain'd; and when these Drops fall on your Cloaths, and grow dry upon 'em, they
turn

turn to white Spots, and a white Pouder like Chalk comes from it.

Some of the Guides affirm, from their own Experience, that being benighted in this Cavern, they heard in the Night-time a terrible Noise of Thundering, that made the Ground shake under 'em ; which they attribute to the subterraneous Dæmons. It may not be impossible for the Devil to raise such a Noise, but it is very likely it might have been produced by a common Storm of Thunder that happen'd at that time, when the Noise being let in at the Air-holes, by reason of the several Turnings and Windings, and the reverberation of the hard Walls, must necessarily multiply and augment the Sound in that Cavern,

'Tis reported, that once, on the Eve of *St. Peter and Paul*, Twenty-five Persons bound themselves by Oath to each other to go into this Cavern, and not to come out of it again till they had view'd all the Curiosities therein, and found out the End ; therefore they provided themselves with a

number of Candles, a Ladder, and Strings, and Provision for several Days.

When they were advanc'd about Nine hundred fathoms, they found many Curiosities, large places like Palaces, all sorts of Figures, form'd by the *Drop-stone*; also some Springs, running Waters, quantities of human Bones, some of a Gigantic size. Then creeping again thro' other narrow Passages, they came into spacious places, where Twenty-five could walk a-breast. Thus they went on, till they cou'd go no farther; when following the Thread which they had ty'd to the Entry of the Cavern, they found their Way back again without Difficulty: But by the coldness of the place and many Frights, they were become so pale, and their Countenances so alter'd, that their Friends hardly knew them again.

Here is also found the Fossil Unicorn, but not near in such quantity as formerly, because the Peasants, who used to dig for it, and to sell it to the *Apothecaries* and
Drug-

Druggists, have almost exhausted the place. This Fossile is of different Shapes; sometimes 'tis form'd like a freight Horn, a Scull, a Jaw-bone, a Shoulder-blade, and a Back-bone; a Rib, a Tooth, a Thigh-bone, and all other sorts of Bones both of Men and Beasts; and there is some found like an unshaped Lump or Mass of Stone, having no resemblance to any Bone at all.

There have been great Disputes among the Learned about this Fossile: Some, considering that there are Pieces so exactly like true Bones, affirm, they must really have been part of some Animal; and, that those of an anomolous form are of the Mineral kind. But others reply, That upon Examination they cannot find that great likeness to Bones as their Adversaries are pleas'd to fancy: In particular they say, that those Bones of the Fossile Unicorn, which are call'd the Jaw-bones, have such *Apophyses* as are never to be met with in the natural way; and, that some being like no Bone at all, they scruple not to conclude the whole to be a *Lusus Naturæ*, or

an accidental Produce of Nature. Moreover they add, that granting some to be like true Bones, it cannot be inferr'd from thence that they were really so; because else it would follow, that the Figures represented in some pieces of Slate, and the *Cornua Ammonis*, were once real; which are now allow'd on all hands to be Stones of a particular Kind.

Conringius, in *Dissertatione de Antiquo Helmstadij Statu*, thinks the Fossile Unicorn were petrify'd Bones. And *Otto de Querick*, in his *Experimenta Magdeburgica*, maintains the same Opinion. That there had been such Animals as Unicorns, he pretends to corroborate by the following Fact: He says, That *Anno 1663*, in a Lime-pit near *Quedlinburg*, there was found an entire Skeleton of an Unicorn, which had fix'd to its Forehead a long Bone, or Horn, as thick as a Man's Thigh-bone, and was presented to the Abbess of *Quedlinburg*; and, that these Bones had been convey'd to this place in the general Flood, is prov'd sufficiently by the various Bones dug up in most parts
of

of the World. The *Theatrum Europæum*, Part V, mentions, that Anno 1645, the Swedes dug up, near *Cremis* in *Austria*, a Giant's Skeleton, whose Head was as big as a middle-siz'd Table, and one Tooth weigh'd $5\frac{1}{2}$ l. and the Bone of his Arm as big as a Man's Middle. *Eckstormius* also confirms it, with the Author of the *Topographia of Brunswick*, That one time there was found in the *Baumans Cave* an human Scull of a Gigantic Stature.

But the Bigness of some of these Bones seems to argue they could not be human, and therefore 'tis probable they either have encreas'd under-ground, or else are a *Lusus Naturæ*: For the tallest Man we know of was *Og* of *Basan*, whose Bed is said in *Deuteronomy*, Chap. 3, to have been eighteen foot long: Now allowing the Bed to be but one foot longer than the Man, he was seventeen foot high. But if the Head and Tooth found by the Swedes had belong'd to a regularly-proportion'd Man, he must have exceeded *Og* by a vast deal; for the Tooth is said to have weigh'd $5\frac{1}{2}$ pound;
and

and supposing that of a common Man to weigh $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, which is too much, then the Giant must have had a Highth answerable to 176 times the bulk of a middle-sized Man.

Others cannot comprehend how these suppos'd Bones shou'd have been brought together in such quantities into these Caverns; nor will they be satisfied with the Reasons some Naturalists give for their manner of petrification; wherefore *Sennertus*, in his *Epitome Scientiæ Naturalis*, lib. V, cap. 4. *Schrader*, in his *Pharmacopœia Medica*, and *Laurentius Bauschius*, in his *Schediasma Curiosum de Unicornu fossili*, and others, count it among the Minerals.

Kircher, in his *Mundus Subterraneus*, l. 8, c. 8, makes this Distinction betwixt Bones of a Mineral produce and petrify'd ones: He says, the first are solid throughout, but the latter hollow. Which Observation I have found not to be infallible, having seen some Bones of the Mineral kind that were concave, as if they had formerly contain'd Marrow,

Thus

Thus has this Controversie been canvas'd *pro* and *con*; but as I have had the Opportunity of examining great quantities of this Fossile, particularly in my Father's Cabinet, who had various pieces of it, I have found most of that dug about the *Hartz* to be of a Mineral kind.

This being taken for granted, we are next to consider the Matter it is compos'd of. Some think with *Libavius*, *Part. 3. Singular. l. 18, c. 17.* that it is a bituminous Earth; and others say 'tis a kind of Agate putrify'd: But to me it seems most probable that it is made of a Clay, or fattish Earth call'd in Latin *Marga*, or *Marl*, which is very plentiful in this Country, and serves to manure the Ground, instead of Dung. According to the figure this Earth lies in under-ground, when the petrifying Water comes to it, and causes it to grow hard, so it remains, and thus becomes sometimes a well-shapen Bone, and often a lump of Matter of no distinct Form at all. This Formation is not perfected at once; for 'tis observ'd, that some pieces lying in a place
where

where there is room for encrease, will grow to a monstrous size.

This Fossile hath several Names, viz. *Unicornu Minerale*, *Ebur Fossile*, *Osteites*, *Monoceros Vulgi*, *Lithomarga alba*, &c. The most common term 'tis known by, is *Unicornu Fossile*; but I can see no reason why it should rather be call'd *Unicorn* than any other Animal, since 'tis found of all sorts of Forms, and those pieces resembling the Horn of an Unicorn but very rarely to be met with.

It is most commonly of a light grey, black, or yellowish colour, and very seldom perfectly white: Sometimes 'tis hard as a Stone, and other times soft like Clay, and grows harder the longer 'tis expos'd to the Air. It has commonly neither Smell nor Taste, yet sometimes I have found it with a Scent like that of Quinces, which probably might proceed from a bituminous Substance mix'd with the petrifying Water. It is introduced in the *Materia Medica*, and the whitest and mellowest is reckon'd the best for that purpose. The Common People
try

try it by putting it into cold Water, and that which causes most Bubbles to rise they count for the best sort. The reason of the rising of these Bubbles is, because as this Fossile is full of Pores, wherein Air is contain'd, the Water getting into them, drives out the Air, which being specifically lighter than the Water, rises in the form of those Bubbles to the surface.

The Common People look'd formerly upon it as a Medicine of extraordinary Efficacy, thinking it to be the true Unicorn; but since 'tis come to be common, it hath lost much of its Repute. It operates very like the *Terra Sigillata*, absorbs, adstringes, and promotes Perspiration, (vide *Francisc. Joel. Pract.* Tom. 5.) and is one of the Ingredients of the *Bezoardic Powder* describ'd by *D. Ludovici in Pharmacopœia Moderno Sæculo applicanda*, and produces a very good Effect, unless a Symptomatic Costiveness forbid its Use. Externally it serves in pustulary Eruptions and Erosions about the *Pudendum* and Fundament in Children, and in Eye-waters. Lastly, *D. Hoffman*, in his
Clavis

Clavis Schraderiana, admonishes People to try the Fossile Unicorn first upon a Dog, before it is made use of in Medicine, because he thinks 'tis sometimes of a poisonous nature ; which however is never observ'd in any found in or near *Hartz-Forest*.

CHAP. III.

Of the Cavern at Hartzburg.

THIS Cave is so call'd from an old and strong (but now ruinous) Castle, situated in the Lower *Hartz* over-against the *Blocksberg*. 'Tis very deep and long, and has many Turnings and Windings, not unlike that at *Schartzfeld*, wherefore the Country People call it also *The Dwarf-Holes*. The Fossile Unicorn is likewise found here, in the shape of Bones of all sorts of Animals. *Horstius*, in his *Observat. Anatom.* mentions, That he was present when they dug up an human Scull petrify'd

fy'd, that had all the Sutures very distinct and regular, which he among other Pieces kept in his Cabinet of Curiosities.

The *Drop-stone* is found here in great quantity: Some of it congeals into Cones like Icicles hanging from the Roofs; and some falls on the Ground, and there forms divers Figures; and others run down the Sides of the Vaults, and there congealing, makes the Walls look smooth and polish'd as if made so by Art. The Cones are sometimes as big as a Man's Finger, sometimes less: Some are hollow, and others solid: Some are white, some grey, and some of a muddy colour, according as the petrifying Water was more or less pure or impure.

As to the Vertue of these *Drop-stones*, they have hitherto not been receiv'd among the internal Medicines. Some mix the Pouder of it with warm Milk, and apply it in form of a Cataplasme to Wounds receiv'd by Fire-arms, and pretend to perform extraordinary Cures with it. The Peasants use also this Pouder in Wounds and
Ulcers

Ulcers to their Cattle; and when their Horses are gall'd, they expect great Benefit from it : Which may be likely enough, it being of an absorbent and drying nature, and may be beneficial in some Sores, as far as it serves to absorb the sharp Salts which occasion the Erosion.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Cavern at Ufftrungen, call'd the Heimkale.

THIS Cavern lies in the County of *Stolberg*, opposite the fore *Hartz*, not far from the Village *Ufftrungen*, on the North side of the Mountain, contiguous to the Mountain *Stolberg*.

Over the Mountain hangs a high Rock, which frightens many that go to see it; and not without reason, because the Stone is of a brittle nature, and drops down sometimes

times in huge Lumps, by which means the Entry, which otherways is very spacious, has been partly obstructed already, and may be totally so in time.

After you have pass'd the Entry, you come Westward into a very large Grotto, from whence you descend into another, where is a Pond full of clear Water which, as the Guides report, never encreases nor diminishes. Near this Subterraneous Sea, Stones dropp'd from the Roof have form'd a kind of Pavement, which leads into another pretty large Grotto with a lofty Roof, looking by Candle-light as if it were varnish'd over with dark Red. From hence you mount thro' many rugged Passages to the place which was formerly the Entry to this Cavern, being in the uppermost part of the Mountain, but is now stopp'd up with Stones ; wherefore you must go back again the same Way you came in.

Here is plenty of *Drop-stone*, and, without doubt, if People wou'd dig for it, they might find also some of the Fossile Unicorn.

D

Near

Near this Cavern, to the right, there is another, but much less, and very wet underfoot, which is the reason few People care to go into it.

CH A P. V.

Of the Two Caves at Questenburg, call'd the Great and Little Ice-Cave.

IN the Bailiwick of *Questenburg*, in a Vale betwixt two high Mountains, there lies the Village *Questenburg*, from whence these Caves borrow their Names. One of these Mountains is of Chalk, and very steep and high towards the Village. In the South side of it, hard by the above Village, there is a Chasme several fathoms deep, in which in the middle of Summer, even in the hottest days, there is observ'd such a coldness that the Water, as it drops down, congeals into long Icicles, which hang down from the very Mouth of this Cavity. The Opening

ing is pretty large, and lies directly Southward ; yet the hotter the Sun shines, the harder it freezes here ; and when it freezes in Winter, 'tis warm here, and a Steam comes forth, as from a Stove.

If a Gentleman was to build a Country Seat near this Cave, he might by Pipes convey the cool Air from thence into all the Apartments, which would make them exceeding pleasant in the heat of Summer. *Megiserius*, in his *Description of Venice*, l. 1, c. 24, and *Les Delices d'Italie*, relate, That a Nobleman of *Vicenza*, at his Country Seat contriv'd a Machine to cool the Air in the Apartments to what degree he pleas'd. Over the Gate of his Palace you read the following Verse of *Virgil's* :

Æolus hic clauso Ventorum carcere regnat.

Near it, in the Wall, you see a square Stone with this Inscription :

A^o 1560, *Franciscus Tridentius*, in the 22^d Year of his Age, has by a new and wonderful Art brought the cold Air from the

D 2

neigh^s

neighbouring Cave, into all the Apartments of this Seat ; for which Contrivance it is very justly reckon'd among the Royal Pleasure-Houses.

The other cold Cave is farther into the Mountain, and is spacious and light, in a Chalk-Rock ; likewise very cold in Summer.

CHAP. VI.

*Of the Cave near Questenberg call'd
The Hacker's Hole.*

THIS Cave seems to have been design'd by Nature for a Cellar : 'Tis situated at the foot of the Mountain, behind a Peasant's House in the upper part of the Village.

At the Entry of the Cave you descend by a Ladder into a spacious and lofty Vault ; from hence you go down by another

ther Ladder into a very large dark Cave, that runs a great way under the Rock, wherein is a Water, which being vastly deep, few People care to go near it.

Here is nothing else to be seen worth notice, but some of the *Drop-stone*, which doth not grow here as in other Caverns, in long Spires ; but is bushy, like Wool.

The Cavern call'd the Thieves Den.

This Cavern is situated in the County of *Stolberg*, not far from *Ufftrungen*, near the Mountain *Seaberg*, and goes by the Name of *Thieves-Den*, because 'tis reported that formerly a Gang of Robbers kept their Rendezvous here. 'Tis so dark that one can see nothing in it without Candles or Flambeaux : The Entry is very narrow, and a Man must creep upon all-fours to get in. Then you descend into the second Grotto, from thence into the third, and so on : But the Guides do not care to go as far as one may, because (they say) that at the Entry of the lowermost Grotto there

is a very deep Pit, over which People must leap in order to advance, which cannot be done without great Danger. 'Tis affirm'd by some, that in this last Grotto is a Rivulet, wherein is found Gold-dust among the Sand, as in the *Baumans Cave*; and, that some People living in that neighbourhood had found there such rich Ore, that they had privately acquir'd much Wealth by it.

There is also found in this Cave a great number of human Sculls, that are ranged in good order, which (the Guides say) is done by those who privately dig for the Ore, to make People believe that Robbers and Murderers lay hid there, and to deter others from the like Practices.

*The Cavern in the Mountain call'd
The Heger's Horst.*

In the Lower *Hartz*, in the Bailiwick of *Stiege*, belonging to the Dukedom of *Brunswick Wolfenbuttel*, there is a Mountain,
call'd

call'd *The Heger's Horst*, at whose foot is a triple Cave, without a particular Name.

The Entry is very low, so that one must creep to get in : From hence you come to three Caves, one behind the other, which are not very long, and but low and narrow. Both Sides of the Walls are adorn'd with bright and transparent white Stones of different sizes ; The part which is hid in the Rock is fixlateral, terminating in a Point ; and that which is expos'd to view, flat and polish'd. These Stones are of the Crystal kind, and pretty common among the Ore in the Mines of *Hartz-Forest*. Here is also found, in some Clefs of the Rock, a kind of Earth that contains a yellow glittering Matter ; the common People take it to be good Gold, imagining that there are about this place some rich Gold Mines : But I took some of it, and wash'd off the earthy Particles very carefully, till at last I had the glittering Matter by it self, which I examin'd with a Microscope, and found it to be Sand, which I put upon the Test, but cou'd get neither Gold nor any other Metal from it.

CHAP.

C H A P. VII.

Of the Dwarf-holes near Walkenried.

ABout Ten *English* Miles from hence, near *Walkenried*, there are several Chalk-Mountains, for the most part hollow, call'd by the Country-People *Dwarf-holes*. I can relate nothing particular of them, because the Enteries are in a manner choak'd up with Stone, so that you cannot get down into any of 'em. As far as one can see, the Walls of those Vaults appear to be smooth and polish'd, as if it had been done by Art.

The Dwarf-holes between Elbingrode and Rubeland.

The *Dwarf-holes* in this Country are in the same condition as those above, wherefore I can give the Reader no farther Information about their Subterraneous
state.

state. As there are many different Opinions among the Curious, about the Nature and Use of these Caves, it may not be improper to mention here something concerning that Controverſie.

The Common People are poſitive that they were inhabited by Dwarfs, and pretend to corroborate it by what they heard from ſome ancient People, who affirm'd, That Dwarfs liv'd in thoſe Caves, who uſed to be ſerviceable to the Inhabitants of *Elbingrode* : For inſtance; when they wanted to prepare a Wedding-Dinner, the Parents, or any near Relations of the Bride and Bridegroom, went to the Caves and ask'd the Dwarfs for Copper and Braſs Kettles, Earthen Pitchers and Pots, Pewter Diſhes and Plates, and other Kitchin Utensils ; then they retir'd a little, and when they came back found every thing they deſired ſet ready for 'em at the Mouth of the Cave. When the Wedding was over, they return'd what they had borrow'd, and in
taken

token of Gratitude offer'd some Meat to their Benefactors.

Several Authors deny that there ever were any such People as Dwarfs, and say that these Caves were formerly places of Refuge, where the neighbouring People hid themselves in time of War.

Zacharias Rivander, in his Chronicle of *Thuringia*, as likewise *Cyriacus Spangenberg*, in his Chronicle of *Mansfield*, and *Valvasor*, in his Description of *Crain*, Tom. III, are of Opinion, that when *Attila* King of the *Hunns* over-ran *Bavaria*, *Franconia*, *Thuringia*, *Saxony*, and the *Hartz*, the Inhabitants, which look'd like Children in comparison with *Attila's* Soldiers, who were of a large size, retired for safety into these Caves; from which time they had been call'd *Dwarf-holes*. But as this Passage is not agreed upon among the Historians, it may be as much disputed as the existence of Dwarfs it self.

Strabo, in his *Geographia*, l. 2, denies that there ever were any such People, or Families,

lies, as we understand by the Name of *Dwarfs*. *Homer*, in his *Iliad*, l. 1, and *Ovid*, l. VI, *Metamorph.* and *Juvenal*, Satyr 13, tell many fabulous Stories about them, which some Historians taking for Fact, have follow'd. And *Munsterus*, in his *Cosmographie*, writes, That Dwarfs beget Children in the third or fifth Year, and die in the eighth or ninth, and a deal of such fabulous stuff about 'em; for which reason *Albertus Magnus* discredits the whole, and says, that what some Authors say about Dwarfs must be apply'd to Monkeys. But many learned Men maintain, that there were in former Days such kind of People. Among others, *Caspar Schottus*, in his *Physica Curiosa*, Part 1, l. 3, treats upon this Subject at large, and quotes many others who affirm the same. He says, that it might with as much reason be deny'd there were any such People as Giants in the Land of *Canaan*; for if Nature, in producing those huge People, erred in Excess, it might likewise very reasonably be argued that She was capable of committing an Error on the
the

the other side, and produce Men of a defective Stature ; as every body sees it happeneth now-adays. Now, if 'tis granted that there were such Creatures, it may very well be suppos'd that some of 'em dwelt in these Caves.

But the grand Query is, Whether there are at the present time extant any set of People of that diminutive size ; which altho' it doth not properly belong to this place, yet for the satisfaction of the Curious, I will mention in few Words something about it.

Caspar Schottus, in the above-cited place, thinks there are not, for that it would be sufficiently known, since almost every part of the Globe that is inhabited has been visited by Travellers, and none of 'em affirm that they met with any. But *Jobus Ludolfus*, in his *Historia Aethiopica*, lib. 1, says, and pretends to prove it, that there were Dwarfs formerly, and that that Race continues to this Day. *Job. Ludovic. Godfried*, in his *Histor. Antipod.* Part 1, says, that
there

there are in the Defarts of *Brasile* a People of a very small size, which by the Inhabitants are call'd *Tydigirs* ; which I leave to be decided by those who have been in that Country.

Paracelsus, in his *Occulta Philosophia*, and his Follower *Kornmann*, *de Monte Veneris*, cap. 9, mention a sort of Dwarfs which were not common Men, but a particular Race ; and pretend that GOD made another Specie of Men besides *Adam*, which were neither Men nor Spirits, but between both, and dwelt under Ground. They had something analogous to Flesh and Bones, which was so subtile that they could pass thro' Walls : They eat and drank, and begat Children, hoarded up Treasures under Ground, and made the Ore and Precious Stones, &c. But this ridiculous Doctrine is sufficiently confuted by the said *Schottus*, as also *Abraham Seidel*, in his *Pneumatologia*, or *Account of Spirits*. The latter says, that those *Beings* mention'd by *Paracelsus* were Devils, who, to blind the Credulous, took Food, &c.

Con-

Concerning the other Opinion, That People retired into these Caves for Safety, 'tis very certain that many Families did so in the *German Civil Wars* in the Year 1630, and following. It appears therefore that both Opinions may be maintain'd; both that the Devil play'd his Pranks there, in the shape of Dwarfs; and, that some of the Inhabitants hid themselves in these Caves in Times of Trouble.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Cave at Bischofferode.

FI V E *English* Miles from the Imperial City *Nordhausen*, in a Wood belonging to the Manor of *Bischofferode*, there is a Cave, call'd *The New Cave*. The Entry of it is so wide that it admits Light enough to view the inside quite to the Bottom, without the assistance of Candles. From thence you descend a deep and steep Hill with much Difficulty and some Danger,
be-

because the Rock is slippery, and there are no Steps to go down by. When you have got to the bottom, you find your self in a spacious Grotto near 300 feet long, and 250 broad, and is vaulted in a very strong Rock: Almost the whole Area is taken up with a clear Water, which is without any motion, and neither encreases or diminishes, and is so deep that no one did ever reach the bottom of it. Thro' the middle of this Water, the whole length of the Cave, runs a Rock like a Wall, which parts it in two.

This Cave is remarkable for its prodigious Depth. 'Tis to be noted also, that formerly, when the *Romish* Religion was profess'd here, 'twas believ'd that yearly some Person was to perish here, unless an Atone-ment were made in a public manner; wherefore a Priest came once a Year, on a certain Day, from *Elbingrode* to the Chapel upon the Hill opposite to this Cave; from whence he, attended by a great number of People in a solemn Procession, came to the Cave,
and

and let down into it a Crucifix, which he pull'd up again, and took this Occasion to remind them of Hell, and to avoid the Punishments due to their Sins: As may be seen in the 'foremention'd *Epistle* of *Eckstormius*.

*The Cave at Sachswerff, call'd the
Goat-Hole.*

Not far from hence, in a steep Mountain, lies the Cave call'd *The Goat-Hole*. It has obtain'd this Name from the Goats which the Inhabitants used to keep upon that Mountain, who shelter'd themselves there in time of great Storms or Rain.

After you have pass'd the narrow Entery, you come into a large dark Cave, from whence you get, thro' a narrow Passage, into another, which is vaulted in a Rock, and smooth under-foot, as if plaister'd. At the farther End there is a Pit full of Water of a prodigious depth. 'Tis very cold in this Cave, which I imagine may partly be owing to that Water.



PART II.

*Of the Lakes and Pools occasion'd
by the subsiding of the Earth
near and in Hartz-Forest.*

CHAP. I.

*Of the Pool near Hochstad, and the Island
swimming upon it.*

IN the District of *Clettenberg*, near the Village *Hochstad*, on the top of a Mountain, there is a large Cavity made by the sinking of the Earth ; of which *Conradus Dunkelberg*, Rector of the School at *Nordhausen*, has given a Description in a *Programma* publish'd in the Year 1696.

E

This

This Pool is round and conical, the upper Circumference being 2560 foot, but at the surface of the Water only 1792. The upper Diameter 816 foot, and the lower but 576. The Distance from the Brim to the Surface of the Water is 176 foot, and the Water is 72 foot deep. There were formerly very large Pikes in this Pool, but that sort of Fish are now rarely to be found there.

Upon this Water is a moving Island, which was formerly round, but several pieces having been rent from it by Lightning, it looks now like the Moon in the First Quarter. It is 224 foot long, and 64 broad. Grass and other Herbage grows upon it, and the Wind drives it about from place to place.

Of a Pool near Gruningen, and the Island swimming upon it.

Near the Castle of *Gruningen*, in the Principality of *Halberstad*, opposite to *Hackel-Forest*, is another Pool made by the sink-

sinking of the Earth. The Island that floats upon it is grown all over with Reed, and is a Shelter for wild Ducks. Many Authors have been in doubt whether there were any such thing as floating Islands. *Herodotus* mentions an Island floating upon the *Egyptian Sea Chemnis*, upon which there were Forests, and a famous Temple dedicated to *Apollo*. *Mela*, lib. V, cap. V, writes, That near the Head of the *Nile* there is a Sea, upon which is an Island with several Forests and Buildings, that sails about like a Ship as the Winds blow. *Plinius*, l. 2, c. 95, relates of the Sea *Vadimonis*, call'd by the modern *Italians*, *Lago di Bassanello*, or *Lago di Viterbo*, that there is a floating Island, with a thick and dark Wood, always in motion. *Kircher*, in his *Description of Lakes*, mentions, That the Lake near *Tivoli* call'd *Solvatera*, carries 16 floating Islands, some being round, and some oval, with all sorts of Herbs upon them. *Valvasor*, in his *Description of Crain*, Tom. 1, L. 4, says, That between *St. Marain* and the Town of *Weichselberg* is a large Pool, upon

which is a piece of Ground of a considerable bigness, with some Trees and Grasse growing upon it, continually hulling about, which affords yearly several Loads of Hay.

I cou'd mention many other floating Islands, but this will suffice to convince Men that there are such.

The Opinions of the Learned concerning the Bottoms of 'em are various. *Erasmus Francisci*, in his *Annotations upon the Description of Crain*, has treated at large on this Subject, whereto I refer the Reader.

C H A P. II.

Of the Pool call'd the Dancing-Pool.

THIS Pool lies near the *Goat-Hole* before-mention'd, and is very deep; you cannot perceive where the Water comes in,
but

but it has a very visible and strong out-let. When one rows upon it, and comes near the foot of the Mountain, the Boat turns and winds about, which makes it seem as if the Mountain was dancing. The reason of it is, because there is a great Aperture in the Rock, under Water, into which the Water rushes with great force, and occasions this Whirlpool, which attracts the Boat in so violent a manner, that those who come within reach of it run great risque of perishing.

This Account was given by a Soldier who used to fish there for Trout, and was also an expert Diver.

Of the Pool near Rotleberode.

In the County of *Stolberg*, near the Village *Rotleberode*, upon a Hill, is a Pool made by a track of Land that was swallow'd up; which happen'd in the manner following. A certain Peasant having been to plow that Ground, when he was hardly got from it with his Cattle, the Earth on a sudden sunk,

and made a very large and deep Cavity. It lay dry Forty Years, in which time Bushes and Fruit-bearing-Trees grew in it spontaneously, so that it look'd like an Orchard: But *A. D.* 1590, in *July*, the Season being then very dry, this Pit with a thundering noise spread it self much wider, and immediately was fill'd with Water up to the brim.

Of the Pool call'd Kreis-Hole.

This Pool lies about three *English* Miles from *Walkenried*, in the Bailiwick of *Clettenberg*, and, according to *Eckstormius*, broke forth in the Year 1531. A Shepherd observing on a mild Winter-day, when his Sheep were feeding in the place where now this Pool is, that some Water came unexpectedly out of the Ground, was seiz'd with Fear, and drove away his Sheep as quick as he could: When he was come at some distance, he look'd back, and saw no more that Ground, but a Pool instead of it. The Water was formerly 240 foot deep, but is
now

now much shallower, by reason of the Earth that is fell in round about it. There is plenty of Fish in it. It has its Name of one *Creissius*, who was some time Steward to the Family of *Hohnstein* in the Castle of *Clettenberg*.

Of the Oxen-Pool near Hartzberg.

In the Principality of *Grubenhagen*, near the Castle and Town of *Hertzberg*, is a round Pool call'd the *Oxen-Pool*. It is always full of Water to the brim, but never runs over. The Water comes in very fast, but there is no visible out-let : They suppose it to be convey'd by subterraneous passages into the River *Rhume*, which springs about six Miles distant, and falls into the *Oder* near *Cattlenberg*. 'Tis remarkable, that hard by this Pool there is a very deep Pit, made by the sinking of the Earth, which is always dry ; perhaps by reason of some Rock that lies between both, and hinders their communication.

Besides this, there is yet another oblong Pool near *Hertzberg*, which is also pretty well stock'd with Fish; but as I have nothing particular to mention about it, this may suffice.

*Of several other Pools made by the sinking
of the Ground.*

In the County of *Stolberg* are found several Pools, viz. two near *Ufftrungen*, some near *Rotleberode*, which drive the Smelting-Mills, and another within the Village itself; all which have a clear and running Water.

The following Pools stagnate, viz. the *Bernhards* Pool, the *Fach* Pool, the *Eagles* Pit, the *Rathers* Pool, and many others.

Near the above-mention'd *Creis-Hole* there are five Pools more, call'd, the *Raf-fel* Pool, the *Milk* Pool, the *Elige Grabenthal*, the *Opffer* Pool, and the *Anabaptists Hole*; call'd so because two of that Fraternity were drowned in it.

There

There are also several Pools of that kind found in the District of *Walkenried*, one of 'em was formerly remarkable for its prodigious Depth ; and two more near *Elrick*, which are capable of supplying all the Neighbourhood with Fish.

The Original of these Pools seems to be owing to the subterranean Waters : They gradually wash away part of the Ground that covers them, which having lost its Foundation, must of necessity sink by its own weight, particularly when the Ground has been soak'd by continued Rains, or suffer'd some violent shock by a Storm of Thunder, or an Earthquake. From this same Principle may easily be deduced the different Bigness of these Pools , which, no doubt, answers to the Depth and Quantity of the Subterranean Waters that caus'd 'em.

CHAP. III.

Of the Hunger-Pool, alias the Peasants Ditch.

IN the Bailiwick of *Rosla*, belonging to the County of *Stolberg*, towards the lower-fore-*Hartz*, not far from *Breitungen*, is a long and broad, but not very deep, Pool, which takes up many Acres of Ground, call'd by some *The Peasants Ditch*.

On the South Side of it there are some Chalk-rocks, with several Wrents and Chasms in them. Out of one of these Chasms issues forth, at uncertain times, and often in the dryest Season of the Year, such a quantity of Water, that it not only fills this Lake to the brim, but lays all the neighbouring Plain under Water, so that the whole Country looks like a Sea. It happens often that the Water abides too long, and hinders the Produce of Corn for that Year; wherefore the Countrymen gave it the Name of *Hunger-Pool*.

Some

Sometimes Eight or Nine Years pass without any such Inundation, and when the Water is come, its Reflux is as irregular ; for sometimes it stays but a few Weeks, and at other times above a Year. It runs off by the same or suchlike Subterraneous Passages as it comes.

This Pool is something like that in the Dukedom of *Crain*, call'd *The Zircknitzer Lake* ; of which the *Acta Anglicana*, Anno 1669, *Mens. Decemb.* take notice, and *Valvasor*, in his *Description of Crain*, Tom. I, Lib. IV, describes at large : But is not so great a Curiosity, because it doth not bring with it such a quantity of Fish, nor any blind and naked Ducks ; nor doth it spout upwards so high as the other.

The Subterraneous Waters, which very probably are supply'd by the melting of the Snow on the tops of the adjacent Mountains, occasion this Pool : But, as the Passages under-ground are hidden from us, we cannot demonstrate, but only guess at, the strange and irregular Appearance of these Waters ; which if the Reader will allow
me

me to do, I will give him my Opinion upon it.

I suppose then there are near this Pool two others, the one situated higher, and the other lower. The Water coming from the higher into the *Hunger-Pool* brings a great quantity of Mud with it, which stops up the Passages by which it shou'd empty it self into the lower Pool: And the Water from the upper one still coming in, must necessarily cause it to overflow. When the Mud which stops up the Vent-holes is tenacious and stiff, this Inundation remains so long, till the Passages are clear'd; which the weight of the Water will effect in much less time when the Impediment happens to be of a loose Earth, or a kind of Sand. Thus we may also imagine, that according as the Passages from the Upper to the *Hunger-Pool* are hard or loosely stopp'd up, so is the Interval of the Water's breaking out; altho' it is generally observ'd, that in case of dry Springs 'tis some Years without coming. These are my Thoughts upon
this

this *Phænomenon*, which I submit to the Censure of the Learned.

Baron *Valvasor* demonstrates the flowing and ebbing of his Lake in a different manner; and since I advance, that ours may in some measure be compar'd with his, it may be thought odd why I do not follow the same way of reasoning: But the Subterraneous Communications of our Pool, and the manner of its Appearance, are very different; for the Water comes gradually into the *Hunger-Pool*, but from the Canals that bring the Water into the *Zircknitzer* Lake it rushes out in Spouts like an artificial Fountain, and rises three or four fathoms high.

PART



PART III.

Of the remarkable Springs, Wells and Water-works in and near Hartz-Forest.

CHAP. I.

Of the Spring near Questenburg.

NOT far from the Village *Questenburg* is a Spring, which is so strong that it immediately forms a Pond large enough to drive a Mill : From thence the Water sinks under a Rock with a great Noise. The Inhabitants say it falls into the Lake at *Ascherleb*, which is 50 *English* Miles from hence : But their Conjectures are without ground ;

ground; for as it runs off by Subterranean Canals, 'tis impossible to tell where it appears again.

Of the Well near Gruningen.

In the Principality of *Halberstad*, near *Gruningen*, in an even Field, there is a Cleft in a Rock made by Nature, which looks as if by Art it had been wall'd round and fitted up for a Well. When you drop in it a Stone, it falls into the Water (which is deep under-ground) with a great sound, and one may plainly hear the rushing noise of the Water that is running along at the bottom.

CHAP. II.

Of the Spring upon Blocksberg.

ON the top of *Blocksberg* you see a Spring of a clear and well-tasted Water

'Tis admirable to find a Well upon so high a Mountain : How this comes to pass
is

is not yet agreed upon by the Learned. Some say, such Springs proceed from the Rain and Snow Water ; others pretend they all come from the Sea, according to the Saying of *Syrach*, Chap. 41, Ver. 11. But since 'tis allow'd the Sea is not so high as this Mountain, and the Water, according to the Rules of Hydrostaticks, can naturally rise no higher than the place it came from, the Patrons of that Opinion have invented several Expedients to bring it to bear. Some of them say, that the Earth sucks up the Water like a Sponge : But if that were true, it should also swell like a Sponge ; which is against Experience : Besides, supposing the Water were thus suck'd up, it follows not from hence that it must issue forth of it self ; for a Sponge affords no moisture till 'tis squeez'd.

Others again pretend that the Water rises to the Summits of Mountains by certain Tubes or Pipes, as the Blood doth in an Animal ; as *Plinius*, l. 2, c. 3, intimates, taking it for granted, that the Water at the bottom of the Sea, being press'd upon by
the

he great weight of the incumbent mass, may easily be forced up to the tops of Mountains. To which 'tis objected, first, That the surface of the Sea is not so high as this Mountain, which is upwards of 3000 foot elevated above the Horizon; and, that consequently the Water cannot be rais'd by it to such a highth. But if this were granted, another Difficulty arises, which is, that the force of Pressure must be calculated to a great nicety, else the Water might either not get to the Summit of the Mountain, or be forced up higher, and there rise above the Ground in the nature of an artificial Fountain; which is never observ'd on the Tops of Mountains.

Secondly, That if the Sea-Water did ascend as thro' a Pipe, it must then retain its taste, and could not be sweet, as those Springs are. Wherefore the most plausible Opinion to me is, that the Water, being rarify'd by the Subterranean Heat, rises in the nature of a Vapour till it gets to the Summit of the Mount, where the external Air condenses it into Water. Of this we

F

see

see an Example in Distillation, where the Steam that ascends from the hot Retort so soon as it gets to the cool Receiver, is condens'd into Drops of Water. *Anton. le Grand*, in his *Hist. Naturæ*, part 4. likewise the Author of the *Philosophia vetus & nova Burgundica*, part 2, c. 3, besides many others are of this Opinion.

This System may be apply'd to most Springs upon Mountains, but I think the chief cause of that upon *Blocksberg* is the Snow, which lies there almost all the Year round, and the frequent Rains and Mists that fall there.

Near this Spring lies a great Stone, to which formerly was chain'd an Iron Ladle for Travellers to taste the Water in; which is so excessive cold, that sometimes in the Dog-days you cannot take it in your Mouth, much less drink any of it.

CHAP. III.

Of the Childrens Well.

THIS Well is upon *Rammelsberg*, (a Mountain famous for its Mines near *Goslar*) and has a clear Spring the bigness of a Man's Arm. It is cover'd with an Arch, and over the Door are placed two Children hewn in Stone. *Schreiber*, in his *Account of the Beginning and Progress of the Mines belonging to Brunswick-Luneburg*, relates, That in the Year 1016 one *Gunther Carl*, to whom the Emperor *Henry II.* had given *Rammelsberg*, went up the Mountain with his Wife, who was then big with Child and long'd to see this Spring. When they were come to it she fell in Labour, and was deliver'd there of two Sons; wherefore she gave it the Name of the *Childrens Well*. *Conrad II.*, Emperor of *Germany*, had Pipes laid from it to his Palace in *Goslar*; which Palace being destroyed,

F 2

stroy'd, it now supplies part of the Town with Water.

Of Elizabeth's Spring in Nordhausen.

It may seem odd to make mention of a Spring in a Country where there are such numbers of 'em ; but those who know the Value of pleasant and wholesome Water will easily excuse it.

This Well lies in the Suburb, near the Church belonging to *St. Elizabeth's* Hospital, from whence it borrows the Name. The Source is near the Town-Ditch, from thence the Water is convey'd thro' Iron Pipes under the Church to a Cistern, which is vaulted over : 'Tis reckon'd the clearest, the pleafantest, and wholesomest Water in this Country. The Spring is never dry, but affords at all Seasons more Water than is used. 'Tis remarkable, that a certain great Brandy-drinker, being reduced to the use of Spectacles, and withal grown so very poor that he was oblig'd to drink Water, he constantly made use of this Well ;
where-

whereupon he recover'd his Eye-sight so well, that he could read again without Spectacles, as before.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Salt Springs near Auleben.

N E A R the Village *Auleben*, in the County of *Schwarzenburg*, are some salt Springs, which were formerly prepar'd for boiling by the *Leck-work*.

The *Leck-work* is a long Building, about 16 foot wide and 8 foot high, cover'd on the top with Tiles, Slate, or Straw, and is open below to the access of Air and Winds. A Trough is placed under it, which runs the whole length of the Building, and is fill'd with the salt Water: Over it there hang long bundles of Straw, upon which the Water is flung from both sides when the Sun

F 3

shines,

shines, to evaporate the sweet Water ; When this Labour has been repeated, the Water is with little Cost boil'd in Pans to the consistence of Salt. In this manner these salt Springs were work'd in former days, but lie now quite neglected, perhaps because the Springs are declined in richness : Wherefore there is nothing now to be seen here worth notice, but some Maritime Plants.

Of the salt Spring at Franckenhause.

'Tis situated in the City of *Franckenhause*, which is famous for its Salt-works. The Contrivances and curious Machines made use of in that Work are too numerous for me to describe here, and would furnish Matter sufficient for a Treatise by it self.

Of the several deep Draw-Wells in Hartz-Forest.

Besides the several Wells mention'd before, there are some Draw-Wells which, because of their great Depth and Expence
to

to sink 'em, are very remarkable. Many of them are fallen to ruine, and no more taken notice of; those that are yet existing having nothing particular besides what we observ'd already, I will only name the two most remarkable ones; as, first, the Well in the Castle of *Schwarzfels*; and, secondly, that in the Castle of *Reinsheim*, which two excel all the rest.

C H A P. V.

*Of the Water-Works in the Garden at
Hesslem.*

IN the Garden at *Hesslem*, belonging to the Duke of *Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel*, there is a curious Brass Fountain, which the Duke presented to his Dutchess for a New-years Gift, and cost about Eleven hundred Pounds Sterling. 'Tis supported by a Marble Wall. Two Walks adorn'd with Iron Rails finely wrought surround it. Betwixt the Pavement of the lower Walk are placed num-

bers of Leaden and Brass Pipes, so artfully that they cannot be perceiv'd; by which means a Person standing there may be wet to the Skin, whilst he that stands on the upper Walk remains untouch'd.

The Fountain is made as followeth : First, there are three large Griffins; between them stand some Lyons, Lobsters, and Sea-Crabs, that support the Bassin. In the inside of this Bassin are represented Muffles, Frogs, Soals, and other Sea-fish, done to the life : Out of the middle of the Bassin rises a Rock, upon which are carv'd Frogs, Toads, Serpents, &c. Upon this Rock stand six wild Bulls, which support the second Bassin ; between these Bulls are several three-headed Dragons, which together with the Bulls spout Water from their Mouths. From this Bassin there rises another mass of Stone, upon which is carv'd the Hunting of a Stag, the Huntsman, Hounds, and Stag finely represented ; and several Horses standing on their hind-Foot spout Water from their Mouths ; Pelicans, who give Water from their Breasts ; Monkeys

keys playing on Bagpipes, besides many other Creatures, who all spout Water. On the top of all, there stands a Stag, as part of the Arms of *Brunswick-Luneburg*, which sends forth Water from his Mouth, Horns, and fore-Feet.

Not far from hence is a Fountain representing *Diana* bathing her self, in a Bassin made with rude Stones, as tho' it were form'd without Art : The bottom of it is cover'd with Tin, where sits *Diana* with her Nymphs naked ; in the middle is a *Cupid* gilt, standing upon a Dolphin, and casting Water from his Mouth, which falls into the Basin. Opposite to *Diana*, behind a Tree, stands *Acteon* with his Hounds, with a Spear in his Hand and Horns on his Head, which, according to *Ovid*, were the reward of his Curiosity. The Figures are finely finish'd, and painted with Oil-Colours. This Fountain stands in a square place that is 24 foot in diameter, surrounded with Iron Rails. On each Corner are placed human Figures standing upon Dolphins ; and near each of the three Doors that go
down

down to the Fountain, there are placed two Dolphins, one on each side, upon a Post, which all pour forth Water. The place within the Rails is paved with Peble-stones, among which there are hidden many small Pipes of Lead, which all play, and wet those that are within the Rails, when a certain Cock is turn'd.

In the midle of this Garden, before an Arbour, stands a curious Figure representing chaste *Lucretia*, with a Dagger in her Hand, from which the Water darts upwards.

Of the Fountain in the Garden at Sondershausen.

This Fountain stands in the midle of the Garden, and delights as much the Spectator's Eye with its Crystal Stream as it pleases the Ear by an agreeable Murmuring. The Water is convey'd hither from a Mountain 2000 yards distant ; and altho' the Garden lies on a pretty high Ground, yet the Fountain throws up the Water 24 foot high, which

which falls into a round Baffin 6 foot deep neatly paved with Free-stone.

CHAP. VI.

*Of a kind of Water-Engine used in the
Mines in Hartz-Forest.*

IN former times the Water was pump'd from the Mines by common Pumps and other Engines now out of use, which were work'd by Men with abundance of Labour; but the Engines, that have been invented since, make the Work very easie. There is a Wheel suspended in a running Water, sometimes a Thousand fathoms from the Mouth of the Mine, which has on the farther end of its Axletree an Iron Peg governing the whole Engine, and pulling to and fro the Bars that go from thence to the Mine. These Bars, of which there are a great number from the Wheel to the Mine-pit, are long pieces of Wood, link'd together and secur'd with Iron, because of the
great

great pressure they sustain : At the end of them, over the Shaft of the Mine, there is a Cross which presses the Sucker downwards in the Pipe when the Bars are push'd from the Wheel, and pulls it up when they are drawn towards it. The Pipes are commonly of cast Iron, except in the Mines of *Rammelsberg* near *Goslar*, where they are made of Wood, because the Vitriolic Water soon consumes the Iron. They are not all placed perpendicular over one another, but one set of five fathoms brings the Water upwards toward another set in manner following ; the lowest set draws the Water up from the bottom, and empties it into the first Trough, from thence 'tis brought up into the second, and so on, till it falls into the Adit or Trench dug thro' the Mountain to carry off such Waters.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Water-Works at Nordhausen.

TO supply the Upper Town, which lies on a high Mountain, with Water, several Wells were sunk, which not being sufficient, the following two Water-works were contriv'd for that purpose.

The first is call'd *The Upper Water-work*. It was begun by *John Laxuern*, A^o 1546, who brought up the Water 170 foot; afterwards 'twas carried up 528 foot, by one *Peter Gunther*, where it remain'd. The first, I suppose, was done by an undershot Wheel, which has not near the Force of an overshot Wheel; as *Christian Bernhard*, in his *Explanation of the Terms used by Miners*, annex'd to the *Essay-Book of Lazarus Erker*, has plainly demonstrated. The House where this Water-work is, stands in the Suburb near the Church: From hence the Water is forced up thro' 84 Brass Pipes, each 6 foot long

long and 56 l. weight, to another Waterhouse, where it falls into a Cistern, from whence 'tis convey'd by 160 Wooden Pipes thro' the Town-ditch, and under the City-wall, to another Waterhouse near the City-Council's Stables; from this place 'tis rais'd by 1100 Pipes up to the Cistern in the Corn-Market, from whence it runs to the Dwelling and Brew-houses, by means of 28 square Cisterns under-ground, which are carefully cover'd, and every one furnish'd with a Brass Cock.

The other Water-work is call'd *the Lower* one. This was likewise made by *Gunther*, but doth not come up to the other, because 'tis work'd by an under-shot Wheel. The Water is rais'd by it 444 foot. The Waterhouse stands also in the Suburb, near the Mill-ditch, from whence the Water, thro' 71 Brass Pipes, as above mention'd, rises up the Mountain, till it comes to the *New-way* Gate, where it falls into a Reservoir, from whence, by 721 Pipes that run in different Directions, 'tis convey'd to the neighbouring Houses; and coming to another Reservoir, 'tis from thence carried higher.

PART



PART IV.

Of the Rivers in Hartz-Forest.

CHAP. I.

Of the River Zorge near Nordhausen.

TH E R E are no navigable Rivers in this Country ; the chief in my Opinion is what we here call the Field-water, which is convey'd into the Ditch at *Nordhausen*, where it drives seven Corn-Mills, one Paper-Mill, several Tann and Oil-Mills, two Water-Engines, and one small Iron Hammer. By some 'tis call'd the *Zorge*, because it springs near a Village of that Name.

This

This River abounds in Fish, particularly above and below this City, where a sort of Fish call'd *Forell* (a small kind of *Trout*) are catch'd, which are of a delicate taste; but as the Citizens have liberty to fish there all the Year round, that Fish is now very rare to be met with.

The *Zorge* overflows often in Spring, by reason of the Snow-water that comes then down from the Mountains, and many times doth great damage to the Mills, Bridges, and the Houses situated in the Valley; of which there is a dreadful Instance in *Ericus Christoph. Böhne's Chronicle of Nordhausen, Ch. 1.* The Author's words are as follows.

“ Since I mention the Church of St. Cy-
 “ *riac*, which stands near the Bridge built
 “ across the *Zorge*, I cannot forbear obser-
 “ ving the following Accident. In the
 “ Wall of that Church are seen three Crof-
 “ ses made with Bricks, which by reason
 “ of Age are turn'd yellow; over them,
 “ just under the Roof, is the Figure of a
 “ Priest

“ Priest in his Habit, holding a Chalice up
“ towards Heaven with both his Hands.
“ The Explication is as follows : —When
“ this Country was under the See of *Rome*,
“ one day as a Priest, standing before the Altar
“ in this Church, was going to administer
“ the Sacrament to some of his Parishio-
“ ners, who were then about him, there
“ happen’d a terrible Storm of Thunder
“ and Lightning ; and a sudden Cataract of
“ Water coming down from the Clouds at
“ the same time, caused such an Inunda-
“ tion that it bore away the Priest, the
“ Communicants, and best part of the
“ Church ; wherefore, in perpetual Com-
“ memoration, these three Crosses have
“ been made in the Wall, to signify the
“ number of People that perish’d at that
“ time. The Bells had been carried a con-
“ siderable way off, and were some Weeks
“ after discover’d by a Sow, as she was
“ turning up the Ground.

Altho’ the *Zorge* proves often in Spring
such a dreadful River, yet in Summer, ex-
cept in time of sudden Rains, it contains but
very little Water.

C H A P. II.

Of the River Rode.

TH E *River Rode* is the second considerable River on the *Hartz*. It springs about *Blocksberg* in three places, and runs Westward thro' the *Voitsland*, to *Quedlinburg*, from thence to *Saxony*, and lastly falls into the River *Saale*. This River, as it runs along in the *Hartz*, makes a boisterous Noise, by reason of the many Stones and Rocks the Water runs against; but when it comes near the *Saale*, its Chancel being smother and deeper, it flows very still, without any rushing. It abounds pretty much with small *Trout*, and other kinds of Fish; and often overflows in Spring, for the same reasons as mention'd in the above Chapter, and with as fatal Consequences as the *Zorge*.

In this River, under the *Ross-Trapp*, or *Horse-shoe*, (of which see Part V.) there is a
deep

deep and almost bottomless Whirlpool, call'd by the Inhabitants *Creful*.

Of the River Helme.

The River *Helme* springs near the Village *Stokey*, from thence it runs by the Villages *Gunzerode* and *Hesserode*, and near *Nordhausen* falls into the *Salfe* ; afterwards it runs by the Villages *Sundhausen* and *Uthleben*, to the Town of *Herringen*, where it unites it self with the *Zorge*.

In this River are fine *Crayfish*, *Pike*, *Carp*, and other sort of Fish, which often come into it from the neighbouring Fish-ponds when an Inundation happens. This River also is subject to overflow in Spring, and to cause great Damage to the adjacent Country.

Of the River Salfe.

This River springs near the Village *Salfe*, from several Sources, which, some say, come from a Cave call'd *The New Cave*, because when you fling chopp'd Straw into that

G 2 Cave,

Cave, it comes out again at some of these Sources ; which as I have not experienc'd, I cannot affirm it for Truth. There issues such quantity of Water from these Springs, that the Stream is strong enough to drive an Oil-mill which is hard by. From this Mill the Stream runs to the Village *Salze*, and thence thro' the Territory of *Nordhausen*, to the Bridge of *Werth*, and falls into the *Helme*: Where 'tis observ'd these Waters do not mix immediately, but may be distinguish'd a considerable way down the Current, the Water of the *Salze* being clear, and the other muddy. The reason may be partly the different motion of the two Waters, and the different Consistence of them ; the *Helme* being a thick and heavy Water, and the *Salze* a clear and light one.

Besides, this River is of great Use to the City of *Nordhausen* and neighbouring Country, because it drives thirteen Mills, and as it freezes very seldom, even in the severest Winters, the Corn-Mills may always work ; wherefore it is look'd upon, with respect to that City, as a peculiar Gift of Nature.

Of

Of the River Gose.

This River is not large, and springs in the *Upper Hartz*, not far from *Goslar*, into which City it is convey'd by means of a Canal.

They say it took its Name from a Huntsman's Wife, call'd *Gose*, who discover'd the Mines of *Rammelsberg*, according to *George Engelhard van Lohneisen*, Part V. of his *Account of Mines*.

'Tis remarkable of this River, that at *Goslar* they brew with this Water a sort of Beer of a very pleasant taste, that is sent far about, up and down this Country. When boil'd with Bread, it tastes like Wine, but loosens the Body, particularly of those who are not used to it; which may partly proceed from the Mineral Particles in the Water, and partly from the Dregs of the Beer, which are reckon'd the dainty part of the Liquor, insomuch that 'tis always shook about before it is drank.

Of the Ocker or Oker.

This River springs in the *Upper Hartz*, and runs towards the Hammer-Mills about Three *English* Miles from *Goslar*. Great quantity of Wood is floated down upon this River, which at these Mills is taken up and carried upon Waggon's toward the Smelting-houses about *Rammelsberg*.

'Tis remarkable that no Fish is found in this River for the space of Twelve *English* Miles from *Goslar*, occasion'd by the Vitriol Water pump'd from the Mines, which there unites with it; till by long running 'tis diluted with a sufficient quantity of sweet Water.

PART



PART V.

Of the Remarkable Rocks and Quarries in and near Hartz-Forest.

CHAP. I.

Of the Rock near the Convent Ilefeld, call'd the Needle-Ear.

SIX English Miles from *Nordhausen*, above the Convent call'd *Ilefeld*, to the left, near *Hartz-Waggon-Road*, on the upper part of a high Mountain, is situated a Rock which is strong, and has a Hole going thro' the middle of it resembling the Ear of a Needle. The Common People tell many fabulous Stories about the Original of this

G 4

Stone,

Stone, too ridiculous to insert here ; but 'tis probable it was erected for a Monument to some Eminent Person buried thereabouts.

Of the Rock call'd the Goose-Bill.

Not far from hence, in the *Lower Fore-Hartz*, there is a Rock which looks like the Bill of a Goose ; wherefore 'tis call'd the *Goose-Bill*.

Of the Monk-Rocks in the Neighbourhood of the Convent Michaelstein.

In the County of *Blankenburg*, near the Convent *Michaelstein*, in a Forest, are two high Rocks, representing two Monks in their Habits, as if form'd by Art ; and therefore they are call'd the *Monk-Rocks*.

Of some Rocks near Blankenberg ranged like a Wall.

Three *English* Miles from *Blankenberg*, you see several very high Rocks, running towards the East, exactly resembling a Wall,
which

high stand in so true a line and exact order, that you cannot behold 'em without Admiration.

Of the Devil's Wall near the Village Thal.

Six *English* Miles from the Town *Quedlinburg*, in the old County of *Rheinslein*, near the Village *Thal*, is a Structure resembling a Wall built with huge massy Stones, which, both by reason of its highth and prodigious bigness of the Stones, 'tis impossible the Hands of Man could have raised. The Common People say it is the Work of the *Devil*; but the Glory of this wonderful Pile is with more Justness ascrib'd to the Powerful Hand of the Almighty Architect.

C H A P. II.

Of the Rock call'd the Horse-shoe.

THIS is likewise not far from the Village *Thal*. When a curious Person has a mind to see this Rock, he must take a Guide with him from the Village, who carrying him thro' several Thickets and Woods, in about an hour and a half brings him to two Rocks, which are somewhat asunder, but by a Stone underneath are thus as 'twere joyn'd together, that a Person who is not giddy, or fearful, may get from one to the other. Under these two Rocks there is another, which is very high and conical, and somewhat flat at the Top, where one sees very plainly the Impression of a Horse's Shoe, being almost round, as big as a middle-size Dish, and commonly full of Water.

The

The Rock call'd The Maiden Leap.

On the left-hand of the Road from *Hartzgerode* to *Quedlinberg*, near the River *Selke*, lies a Rock, upon which you see the Print of a human Foot; which, like the Horseshoe, I take to be a *Lusus Naturæ*, altho' the Inhabitants tell a strange Story about it, of a Shepherd and a Country Wench, pretending this Footstep was made by a Leap the young Woman took to escape from the hands of her troublesome Gallant.

CHAP. III.

Of a curious Quarrey near Blankenberg.

ABout three *English* Miles from the *Monk-Rocks*, in the County of *Blankenberg*, is a Quarrey, in which are found Stones shaped exactly like Dishes, being round and hollow, of all sizes, some so big that the Inhabitants use 'em for Watering-Troughs
for

for their Cattle. They are ranged one behind another, in such an exact order that they seem to have been placed there by some artful Hand: Which strange *Phænomenon* is very justly rank'd among the chief Rarities of *Hartz-Forest*.

Of the White-Alabaster Quarrey.

Six *English* Miles from *Nordhausen*, towards the Lower Fore-*Hartz*, near a Village call'd *Hartzungen*, is an Alabaster Quarrey: Besides this, there is another but three Miles from *Nordhausen*, which with the Lime-pit was given to our City-Council by the Emperor *Charles*, An. Dom. 1638. Of both sorts of Alabaster one may have Pieces of all sizes: Sometimes there are Pieces broke that weigh 10000 (or more) pounds. The Price is according to the greatness of the Pieces; Pieces from 50 to 100 Ton cost a Rixdollar *per Cent*. others from 30 to 50, Fifty-pence, and from 10 to 30, Forty-pence; and so the Price decreases according to the bigness.

Of

*Of the Quarrey call'd the Beautiful Maid's
or Damsel's Stone.*

There are two Quarries of this sort of Stone, the one in the Bailiwick of *Clettenberg*, near the Village *Horningen*, and the other in the Bailiwick of *Hohnstein*, not far from the Village *Wiegerdorff*. This Stone is much harder than the Alabafter, wherefore 'tis deservedly counted among the sorts of Marbles. The Name was given it from the Beautiful Look it has, it being extreamly fine Vein'd. It is not broken in so large Pieces as the Alabafter, yet big enough to make Tables from it. The Hundred weight costs Forty-pence.

Of the Red-Alabafter Quarrey.

In the County of *Stolberg*, near the Village *Ufftrungen*, and in the County of *Schwarzenbury-Rudolstadt*, not far from the Village *Badro*, is a Quarrey, where they break red Alabafter, or red with white Veins
like

like Marble. The Bigness of the Pieces and Price are like those before.

*Of the Quarrey call'd the Walnut-tree
Stone.*

This Quarrey is not far from the Village *Steiger-Thal*, in the County of *Stolberg*. It is call'd *The Walnut-tree Stone*, because the Stone dug there, when wrought, looks like finely-vein'd Walnut-tree. 'Tis sold like the two sorts above.

*Of the Quarrey call'd the Geographical
Map-stone.*

This Quarrey is not far from *Nordhausen*, near the Village *Petersdorff*, and is call'd so because the Veins of this Stone run like the Rivers mark'd in Maps of Geography. Of this Stone there are pretty large Pieces to be had; the Hundred weight costs Thirty-five Pence.

Of

Of the Grey-Alabaster Quarrey.

This Dark-Grey-Alabaster Stone is broke not far from the Village *Neyerthal*, and looks almost black when wrought. Of this Stone there are Pieces seven or eight foot long, and as many broad, but are seldom above one foot thick, being commonly broke in Fragments from 3 to 15 inches thick. The Hundred weight of it costs Thirty Pence. Sometimes there is found in this Stone a white shining Vein two inches thick, which looks as bright as Mother of Pearl, and, when varnish'd over, glitters like Gold. This sort of Stone is very proper for Tombstones, Altar-pieces, &c. 'Tis sold, when wrought, at a Rixdollar the superficial foot. There are in this Town, at most of the Stonecutters, to be had well-polish'd Samples of all the above sorts of Stone at a very reasonable Price, which some Gentlemen make collections of for Curiosity sake.

PART



PART VI.

Of the Remarkable Mountains, and Old Ruin'd Castles, in Hartz-Forest.

CHAP. I.

Of the Mountain call'd Blocksberg, Blocken or Brockenberg.

THIS Mountain is very famous, not only throughout all *Germany*, but also in foreign Parts : It is 3300 foot high, and reputed the highest in *Germany*, being visible in clear Weather almost 100 *English* Miles round

round about. There goes a Story, which even the Children hereabouts will tell you, That in the Night of the First of *May*, the Witches in *Germany* assemble, and in company with some Infernal Spirits celebrate a Feast and Ball there. 'Tis situated in the Upper *Hartz*, not far from the Castle *Ilfsburg*, where the Count of *Stolberg* keeps his Court, about Thirty *English* Miles from *Nordhausen*.

The Denomination of this Mountain is various; some Authors call it *Bruckors-* (or *Bruktors*) *berg*; others, *Prockels-* (or *Brockels*) *berg*, or *Brocksberg*, and so forth; but the Inhabitants name it *Blocksberg*, or, for shortness sake, the *Blocken* or *Brocken*, which appellation we justly take for the truest.

Some Authors have imagin'd the Etymology of this Name came from the *Bructeri*, a People that liv'd formerly in that neighbourhood: Others again say that the *Bructeri* liv'd about the *Rhine*, in that Country call'd now *Bergen*; and, that the Words of *Clau-*

H

dianus

dianus, *Venit accola Sylvæ Bructerus Hercyniæ*, is not properly to be taken for the present *Hartz*-Forest, but for another Forest coming from *Suabia*, and crossing almost all *Germany*, which was anciently call'd *Sylva Hercynia*. Others think that the Name *Blocken* or *Blocksberg* comes from the *Low-German* Word *Block*, (which signifies in their Language the same as in *English*) because at the foot of this Mountain lie numbers of great Logs of Wood, which might serve to burn, or be saw'd into Boards, but cannot be carried away, by reason of the unpassable Ways of the Forest, and so rot there. Which seems to me the most probable Etymology.

One may go from several places up to this Mountain, but Travellers commonly chuse to set out from *Ilseburg*, being the nighest Town to it. 'Tis in vain to attempt that Journey before *July*, because the Snow lies very deep there till that time, and the Air is so cold, that no Man can endure it.

When

When you set out you must take a Guide with you, who leads you over Moorasses, Woods, Bushes, Rocks, Bridges, and Rivulets. When you have advanc'd a pretty way, you pass by a high Rock, call'd the *Ilson-Stone*, and continue mounting up two hours more at least ; when at last those that are on Horseback must alight, leaving their Horses with a Servant. From hence, after a good deal of Fatigue, in about two hours time, you may arrive at the top of the Mountain. When the Traveller gets there, he is surpriz'd to find so smooth a Plain, and astonish'd, when he looks about him, at the highth of the Mountain.

Opposite to, and not far from this, there is another Mountain somewhat lower, call'd the *Little Blocksberg*. No Trees grow on the Top of either, but about a Gun-shot from the Summit of the highest, and half as low from the lower Mountain, exactly as 'twere in a line, there grow Trees, in such order, that it looks as if they had been planted there. The reason why there are no Trees on the Top of the Mountain, the

Naturalists say, is because 'tis too cold, and the continual moisture that is observ'd to be there would rot the Roots of 'em.

Here is also situated the Well of which we have spoken in *Part III, Chap. III*, and likewise some large loose Stones, upon which some People carve their Names. The Ground is moorassy, both by reason of the frequent Clouds that wet it, and the Well mention'd above. The Grass is very long and bushy, and several sorts of Herbs are observ'd to grow here, which *Johannes Thalius* of *Nordhausen*, in his *Sylva Hercynia*, mentions ; as also *Johan. Royer*, Gardener of *Hessén*, in his *Catalogue of Plants*.

'Tis necessary here to give the Traveller a Caution, which is, That there are found a sort of Black or Billberry, which cause a great Headach and Giddiness, as if one was drunk ; and another sort which is less, call'd by the Country People *Monkey-berries* ; those that eat of 'em behaving like Monkeys, and playing all sorts of mad Pranks. A Gun discharg'd on this place gives but little

the Report, neither doth any Eccho follow it. This Mountain serves the Inhabitants of that Country for a constant Almanack; for when in the Morning the Top is cover'd with a thick Mist, it certainly rains that Day; and when clear, it proves fair Weather.

The Air upon the Mountain is commonly cold and foggy, even when they enjoy the *finest Weather imaginable* below: When it is clear, the Traveller has a most delightful Prospect over the Country, discovering many Cities, Villages, Rivers, Mountains, and Vales many Miles about him. It happens often that on a sudden it grows so dark there, by means of some Cloud that passes by, that the Company cannot see each other, altho' they are not far asunder; and then they are sometimes wet quite through to the Skin; at other times the Air is clear here when 'tis dark and rainy below.

People say, a famous wild Huntsman, a Diabolical Spirit, plays his Pranks hereabouts in the Night; wherefore some would not pass a Night there for any Money. I

have stay'd here two Nights for Company sake, when we kept a good Fire, and entertain'd our selves with the observation of the motion of the Stars, but perceiv'd nothing of the Huntsman : Yet altho' I saw no Apparition then, another time, when I was benighted in the Forest, not far from *Blocksberg*, in company with some Friends, I was convinc'd of the Reality of such Beings.

Concerning the Revels of Witches upon this Mountain, I do not pretend to decide in the Controversies about it, but refer the Readers to the Authors themselves, viz. *D. Johannes Gerhard*, *Professor publicus* at *Jena*, his *Comment upon the 4th Chapter of St. Matthew* ; as also *Johannes Prætorius*, A. M. in his *German Treatise about Blocksberg*, Part II, Chap. 2, both of them discoursing thereon at large.

C H A P. II.

*Of the Mountain Rammelsberg near
Goslar.*

THe Mountain *Rammelsberg* lies Southerly of the Imperial City of *Goslar*. 'Tis a high, large, and on the outside unfruitful Mountain, it bearing no Firr-trees, like the neighbouring ones, and but only Blackberries and some few Shrubs. Towards the top 'tis wrent in a surprizing manner, and there is a Cleft which in some places is from 6 to 8 foot wide, and 100 fathoms long, but of such a depth that the bottom is invisible, which, according to the Report of the Miners, grows bigger every Year. When this Chasm was made is not very well-known, yet some think it happen'd at that time when, as the *Saxon Chronicle* relates, the Mountain sunk, and made in one Day 350 Widows, which in a body went towards it bewailing their Husbands (who were buried

in the Mines) in a most deplorable manner.

The Name *Rammelsberg* comes from the Person who discover'd those Miners, which happen'd in this manner: When *Otho* Emperor of *Germany* kept his Court not far from *Goslar*, he order'd one day his Huntsman to chase a Buck, who coming to this Mountain, when he could get no farther with his Horse, upon account of its steepness, he ty'd him to a Tree and follow'd the Game on foot. In the mean time the Horse, impatient for the return of his Master, raked the Ground with his Feet, by which means he laid bare a metallic Vein; which the Huntsman perceiving, carried a piece of the Ore to the Emperor, who had it try'd, and thereupon began to dig Mines there. The Huntsman's Name being *Ramm*, the Emperor order'd the Mountain to be call'd after his Name *Rammelsberg*. He and his Wife were buried in *St. Augustin's Chapel*, the Burying-ground of *Frankenberg* in *Goslar*, and a Stone was laid upon them with their Effigies hewn upon it of their
proper

proper Size and Stature ; the Huntsman holding a Sword in his right Hand, and his Wife wearing a Crown on her Head ; which Stone was found there some Years since five foot under-ground, as they were digging to make a Grave for one of the Burgo-masters of *Goslar*, and was order'd to be set upright against the Wall, in view of every-body, to perpetuate the Huntsman's Memory.

After the Emperor *Otho's* time, the City-Council of *Goslar* enjoy'd the Mines of *Rammelsberg* till *Anno* 1552, when they made 'em over by Contract to the House of *Brunswick*, and have now only Three left in their possession. The whole Space where the Mines are is about the length of a Gun-shot: They lie so close together that Baron *George Engelhard von Lobneisen*, in the Fifth Part of his *Account of Mines*, calls it the richest Mountain in *Germany*.

The following Minerals are found there, viz. Glittering Ore, brown-Lead Ore, common Ore, white-Copper Ore, yellow-Copper Ore,

Ore, Copper-stone, Flinty Glimmer, white-grey Flint, greasy Ore, red and grey Ink-stone, white and green solid Vitriol, white and green Vitriol, grey-Copper Ore, yellow Misy of the nature of Brimstone, yellow Oker, Talk, and Roch-Alum. From these Minerals are separated several Metals; as, Gold, (but as the Mark of Silver holds but one Farthing's worth of it, it doth not answer the Expences to separate it) Silver, Copper, Lead, Spelter, Brimstone, Calamine, Cobalt, blue and white Vitriol, &c. The Ore is sometimes too hard for the Miners Tools, which obliges them to make Fire about it, by which it grows brittle, and is easily dug up. Whilst this Fire lasts, there is such a heat in the Mines, that the Miners work quite naked; so much the more, because the Water in these Mines is of a Vitriolic nature, and so sharp that it corrodes their Cloaths,

Some People drink this Water for a Pain in the Stomach, and other Ailments, because it purges violently; yet it doth often more harm

harm than can be repair'd. 'Tis of a very nauseous taste,

Formerly there were, in the deepest places of those Mines, Pits that the Waters fell into ; when they put Iron Bars therein, the Waters so corroded them that a rusty matter came round 'em, like a Scabbard about a Sword, which being scraped off, when melted, was found to be good Copper. These Pits are now neglected, tho' the Waters retain the same Vertue. To the Sides of the Gutters where these Waters run through, sticks a yellow Mudd, in some places four or five inches thick, which is call'd *Oker*, and afford a brown and yellow Colour.

This Mountain is hollow'd out underground into such large Caverns, that they in some places are too high to be propp'd ; wherefore 'tis very dangerous to work in some of the Mines ; upon which account the Miners at *Goslar* are two Mornings in the Week exhorted by a Sermon to live in the Fear of G O D, to be prepar'd in case of any Accident ; but they are such a fool-hardy auda-

audacious Crew, that when the Parson preaches a little longer than ordinary, and the City-Gates are open, they run out of the Church, leaving him to preach to himself.

Most of the Mines are very well propp'd and secur'd with Timber, so that it is commonly said, *There is more Wood under-ground in Rammelsberg, than in the whole City of Goslar.*

Some of the Caverns were by the Ancients very strongly supported with thick Oak-Timber, which is now grown black, and so hard that it blunts the Edge of the Tools when they endeavour to work it; which, without doubt, were placed there that they might serve for a Foundation for the Mountain to support it self in case it should sink.

There are in another part of this Mountain, where the Water-Engine now stands, great and high Vaults; some of them are supported by double Arches, on purpose to
secure

secure the Ground from falling in upon their *Sylvian* Gods, which they used to worship in those places. This must have been a very expensive Work, and sufficiently shews the extraordinary Veneration they had for them.

In another part hereof is an old Mine, fallen to ruin, call'd *The Devil's Mine*, by reason (as 'tis said) the Devil used to work amongst the rest of the Miners, to receive his Pay every Week, and to carry away his Share of the Ore: But one day, as the Miners did not share justly with him, he caus'd the Mine to fall to ruin.

Upon this Mountain is also situated the fine Spring call'd *The Childrens Well*, of which we have spoken in Part III. And for a further Description of *Rammelsberg* I refer the Reader to *Lobneisen's Account of Mines*, and *Christian Berward's Explanation of the Miners Language, or Terms used by them*.

CHAP. III.

*Of the Mountain call'd Kieffhauserberg,
and the Castle Kieffhausen situa-
ted upon it.*

ABout 18 *English* Miles from *Goslar*, not far from *Frankenhausen*, over-against the Lower Fore-*Hartz*, in the Plain call'd *The Golden Meadow*, there is a Mountain, call'd *Kieffhauserberg*, which by reason of its highth is seen from a great distance, particularly all-along the *Golden Meadow*, which begins at *Nordhausen*, and runs quite to *Fryburg*, almost 30 *English* Miles.

Upon the Summit of it is found a ruin'd Castle, according to some People, built by *Julius Cæsar*; but this Opinion appears to be entirely contrary to History: For altho' he twice cross'd the *Rhine*, he did not venture so far in the Country for fear of the *Germans*. 'Tis much more likely that
Claudius

Claudius Drusus, or his Brother *Germanicus*, caused it to be built; which occasioning a great Disturbance in the Country, the Castle for that reason was call'd *Confusio*, whence the Country People thro' corruption pronounc'd it *Kieffhusen*.

This Castle was once in the Emperor *Henry* the Fifth's possession, and at that time was a Fortrefs of such note, that many a brave Soldier lost his Life before it; till in the Year 1118 *Ludwig* Count of *Thuringia*, surnamed *The Leaper*, after a Siege of Three Years, took it, and demolish'd it: But, since that, it has been rebuilt A. D. 1483, People resorting thither upon Pilgrimage, to adore the Holy Cross. At present 'tis entirely ruin'd, and nothing of it remaining but a bare heap of Stones. The Common People relate many Stories about this Castle, which not carrying with 'em the least appearance of Truth, I forbear mentioning.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Castle between Kieffhausen and Keldra, call'd the Rottenburg, and the Idol Puſtrich, or Spit-fire, formerly therein.

IN this ruin'd Castle, in the time of the Pagans, was kept the famous Idol call'd *Puſtrich*, *Peuſter*, *Beuſterd*, or *Puſter*, from the *Low-German* Word *Puſt*, which ſignifies *to blow*. This Idol is now in the Arſenal of *Sønderſhausen*, and ſhewn for a Curioſity. The Metal it is made of is a particular Composition, which altho' a piece was broken off the left Arm on purpoſe to eſſay it; could not be diſcover'd. The Figure is two foot high, and weighs Sixty-two pound. The Face is ugly, and looks like a rude Boy, who out of Malice diſtorts his Features: The right Hand lies on the Head, the
Fingers

Fingers of the left upon the left Knee; the left Arm, from the Elbow to the Hand, is wanting, by reason of the Tryal made, as above: On the Crown of the Head there's a Hole, almost big enough to admit a Man's Finger; and instead of a Mouth, there is such another: The Belly is two foot six inches round: The inside of the Image is hollow, and holds about a Pail-full of Water: Both the Feet are lost; it kneels with the right Leg, and the left is erect. When this Image is fill'd with Water, all the holes being stopp'd close, and put upon the Fire, it sweats to such a degree that it falls down in large Drops; and when the Heat encreases, the Pegs flie out and give a Report as if it thunder'd; whereupon from the two holes in the Head come forth Flames of Fire thirty foot vertically, and as many horizontally, during fifteen minutes: Which Experiment being try'd one day in the Kitchen, by a Captain, in the Count's absence, the Cattle was set on fire, which with much difficulty was extinguish'd.

Some are of Opinion that these Flames do not come from that Image by Natural Means, but that the Pagan Priests effected it by their Magic. We cannot deny that these Priests, by the assistance of evil Spirits, abused the People, and that perhaps this Image might serve for that purpose. Dr. *Sagittarius*, in his *Antiquitates Gentilismi Thuringiaci*, l. 1, c. 2, says, this may be accounted for in the Natural way; and he mentions such an Image at *Rome*, in the Reign of Pope *Leo X.* *Henricus Ernstius*, lib. 11, cap. ult. *Observationum Variarum*, shews the Method of making it, in these words: “ Make a hollow and well-shut
 “ Vessel, part it in the middle with a flat
 “ piece of Iron with a hole in the midst of
 “ it; fill the lower part of the Vessel with
 “ Water, the combustible matters, as Sul-
 “ phur, Pitch, Quicklime, Charcoal, &c.
 “ being placed in the upper Partition; put
 “ this Vessel on the Fire, then will the
 “ heated Water rarifie, and explode the
 “ Pegs with a thundering Noise, and pass
 “ off in a rapid Steam, which being spent,
 “ the

“ the sulphureous Composition will be kindled, and rise in a terrible Blaze. It seems very probable that some such Stuff is in the *Puster*, because the Flames that come from it cause a great stench, and a thick and black Smoak which falls on the Ground in the manner of Chalk or burnt Brimstone : But I cannot determine this Point, because I have never seen the Experiment try’d.

There are now to this Day, in the County of *Schwarzenberg*, some Lands which are call’d the *Flemish Lands*, because they belong’d formerly to some Pagan Priests of *Rottenburg*, who being call’d in Latin *Flamines*, the Family that possesses ’em now, without doubt, have their Name *Flemin* from them ; as *Jonsonius Torquatus*, in his *Treatise of the Honest Guardian*, has prov’d at large. Now, if there were formerly Pagan Priests in this Country, they must necessarily have had some Idol, and according to all appearance this *Puster* was one. Some pretend, that the *Romish* Priests had placed this Image in a Wall in the Castle

at *Rottenburg*; and, that one of them, who was on the other side, caused it to spit Fire in order to frighten the Common People out of some Offerings, to appease the irritated Deity: Which seems too gross to believe, that ever any People should have suffer'd themselves to be impos'd upon in so palpable a manner. See *Dr. Sagittarius*, in the above-quoted place.

CHAP. V.

*Of the Ruin'd Castle near Blankenberg,
call'd Old Reinstein.*

THIS Castle lies about Three *English* Miles from *Blankenberg*, upon a high Mountain, and is very remarkable because the whole Fabrick was hewn in a hard Rock. At the coming in, on the right-hand, you see Stables, some having Chambers over 'em: From hence you ascend by
Steps

Steps to a spacious Area, where, upon your left, you see a Ditch, which is pretty deep and furrounds part of the Castle. A little higher are the Ruins of the main Castle, into which you go thro' a large Gate. On the left there is a long and lofty Vault finely arch'd, which was, 'tis said, the Chapel; and from hence you may mount upon the Roof of the Castle, which is (like the rest) hewn out of the same Rock.

To the right-hand of the Castle stands a Tower, being made of Bricks, but partly fallen to ruin: Towards the Road to *Quedlinburg* is a Bastion of Earth after the ancient manner; and where the Rock is not very steep, or strong enough fortified by Nature, that Defect is supply'd by a thick Wall. From this place you descend to another Ditch in the same Rock: And somewhat lower there is another Rock with a Cave in it, call'd *The Bandyhouse* or *Brodel*, because a Gang of Plunderers used there to enjoy the Women they had taken Prisoners.

They say this Castle was built by a Count of *Reinslein*, whose Family is now extinct, and was used by the last of that Line for many Years, for a Retreat after plundering. The neighbouring People being sorely oppress'd by him, and finding it impracticable to take that Place by Force, they effected it by the following Stratagem. The Count was a great lover of fresh and soft Cheese, and having order'd some at the Peasants Houses, they dress'd up several of their stoutest Men in Womens Apparel, with Arms hidden under their Cloaths, who waited in the Morning before the Gate, pretending to bring home the said Cheese, and when 'twas open'd, massacre'd the Watch; and many People rushing in after them, the Castle was taken and destroy'd. The Count was preserv'd by his Maids, who sew'd him up in a Bed, and let it down into the Road by a Rope, where he ripping it open, sav'd himself on foot.

There

There is a fine Eccho in the Apartments, and a Pistol being shot off upon the Roof of the Castle, the Sound of it is repeated several times.

Lastly, there is a round Pit fill'd with little Stones, found in the neighbouring Plain, which, the Guides tell you, were brought thither by Evil Spirits ; and, that if some were taken away, immediately others, nay, often the very same, come in again to compleat that quantity.



PART VII.

Of some Gardens and Parks in and near Hartz-Forest.

CHAP. I.

Of the Gardens at Hessem.

AS they have long Winters in the Upper *Hartz*, there are no Gardens in that Country which deserve to be mention'd here; wherefore I shall speak of those that are on and before the Lower *Hartz*, where the Air being much warmer, they answer better the Pains bestow'd on 'em.

My

My Design is not to give here a succinct Account of all the Gardens seen there, but only of those belonging to Persons of the first Rank.

The Pleasure-Garden of *Hesselm* is divided into Twelve Squares, consisting of Eighty Feet each, adorn'd with all sorts of Flowers and some Fountains, which are describ'd in *Part III, Chap. V*, and are surrounded with green Hedges. In one of these Divisions is a pretty lofty and painted Greenhouse, with Windows on every side, from whence you have a fine Prospect over the whole Garden. A leaden Pipe comes from the Fountain before it, and carries the Water to a hand-Bassin in the Greenhouse, where there is a brass Cock which wets the Person that turns it, unless he is shewn the manner how to do it safely.

The chief Walks are throughout 15 foot wide ; from North to East there is a pleasant cover'd Walk the whole length of the Garden. The *American Aloe* has often flourish'd here ; but as the Duke resides
now

now at a greater distance, this Garden is neglected, and Exotic Plants are scarce here. Besides, the Kitchen-Garden is worth seeing ; as also an Orchard, where the Trees are rang'd in exact order. The Description of the three Gardens may be seen at large in *Royer's Account of the Gardens at Hefsem.*

C H A P. II.

Of the Garden at Sonderhausen.

THIS Garden joins to the Castle where-
in the Prince of *Schwarzenburg* re-
sides : It has been improv'd mightily of late
Years by the present Prince *Christian-Wil-*
liam, who with great Cost and Labour has
now made it one of the finest in *Germany*.
It is divided into four Quarters, which again
are subdivided, and planted with *French*
Trees of the choicest Fruit, and surrounded
with green Hedges kept in great Order.
Each

Each Quarter has something particular: In that on the right hand of the Castle there is a fine Greenhouse, furnish'd with a great number of Orange-trees, and all sorts of Exotic Plants: In the Quarter on the left is a Labyrinth, in whose Walks are placed several hundred painted Flower-pots with Carnations, which yield an agreeable Prospect when they are in Blossom. The two other Quarters are laid out in all sorts of Flower-work border'd with small Box. In the middle, between these four Quarters, stands the Fountain, mention'd *Part III, Chap. V*, round which are to be placed several large Statues. At the Entry of the Garden from the Palace, there is a Portico with a Walk upon it, from whence a Walk cover'd with all sorts of Trees runs to the right, and furrounds half the Garden. The South and West sides are left free for the sake of the Prospect; and only in the corner there is another handsome Portico with an Arbour. The main Walks of this Garden are very spacious. From the cover'd Walk on the right-hand, you mount by Stone-steps upon

a pretty high Terras, where is a fine Mall 166 paces broad, and 650 long : One side is fenced with a Wall, and the other towards the Garden with Lattis-work ; both sides planted with all sorts of Wall-fruit. At one end there is a Door going into the Palace, and Arbours at both. Going down from this Garden to the left, there is a large Greenhouse building, that situated within the Garden being too little ; and near it they have begun an Avenue, which is already several hundred paces long, and is to be carried a great way into the Fields : It is planted with Lime-trees on both sides, and broad enough for two Coaches to go abreast, and will be a great addition to the Prospect of the Palace-Gardens : Here also I have seen several times the Aloes in blossom.

Of the Gardens at the Castle of Hertzberg.

The Castle of *Hertzberg*, situated over-against the Upper *Hartz*, is now uninhabited, and the Gardens, which are upon a
hilly

hilly Ground, neglected upon that account, so that I have nothing in particular to recommend 'em for; yet I am persuaded there is something left that will entertain any one that takes the trouble to view 'em.

Of the Park near Blankenburg.

In this Park, which is several Miles long, and runs into the *Hartz*, there are, among other wild Beast, Stags of various colours and sizes, particularly a very large one, with black Spots; and some white as Snow, with large Horns.

Of the Pheasants Garden near Sondershausen.

Not far from the Garden at *Sondershausen* is another large one, furrounded with high Walls, call'd *The Pheasants Garden*, because Pheasants of all sorts of colours are kept there, both for show and use. Here is a large and finely-contriv'd Labyrinth, and the Walls that furround the Garden are planted with Wall-fruit.

CHAP.

CH A P. III.

Of the Wolf-garden.

THE Wolves are very ravenous, and do great Damage in these Countries ; wherefore they are hunted in various manner. The *Wolf-garden*, being made in the thickest part of the Forest, where they love to herd, proves a very fatal Contrivance to them. There is one of these Gardens near the Bailiwick of *Stiege*, which is square, about two *English* Miles long each way, and furrounded with high Pales. The Entery is in the East corner, with a small House near it.

From hence there goes a broad Way thro' the Wood to an open place in the left Corner, where the Carcases of dead Horses, Cows, &c. are carried to decoy the Wolves, Southward, not far from the East Corner, the Planks are pretty low ; on the outside of them there is a deep Pit, cover'd with
Brush

Brushwood. In the inside of this Inclosure, near the Pales, there is a Foot-path, and without there is a large Waggon-road, in which, opposite the place where the Carrion is, stands a high Tree, upon which is a Watch-house; and another something bigger towards the North Corner, wherein hangs a Bell, which he that is in the first can toll, by means of Pulleys that carry the String all-along the Trees. When the Huntsmen perceive that the Wolfs have been at the Carrion, one of 'em gets up in a Tree in a Moonshiny Night, and another into the House where the Bell hangs; when the Wolfs are gather'd about the Carrion, the Huntsman in the Tree pulls the Bell so many strokes as he sees Wolfs; upon which Signal the other Huntsman runs immediately to the entry of the Inclosure, and shuts it up with a Net and Cloth kept for that purpose; and one of 'em enters the Inclosure at the same time with some Hounds, climbing up into a Tree over-against the Pit to observe how many Wolfs are catch'd, and to call the Hounds off if they should go to follow

follow them. Mean while the Hounds chase the Wolfs, who fail not to scour round the Inclosure to see where they can get out; and coming to the side where 'tis lowest, they leap over and fall into the Pit on the other side. The Morning following a close Cart is drove to the Pit, and one of the Huntsmen gets down into it by a Ladder, and flings a Noose round the Wolfs Necks, gaggs their Mouths, binds their Fore-feet, and then flings 'em into the Cart; and in this manner he takes 'em one after another. This Invention to catch Wolfs alive is the best I have ever read of: Here were catch'd in the Year 1710 Twenty-four Wolfs.

There is another Wolf-Garden not far from *Hertzberg*, which is not so good as this, because the Pit is in the inside of the Fence.

PART



PART VIII.

Of the Mines and Smelting-Houses on Hartz-Forest.

CHAP. I.

Of the Gapels, and the Mine-Pits under them.

IF you have a mind to see the Mines and Smelting-houses on the *Hartz*, particularly at *Clausthal*, *Zellerfeld*, and other places, you must go to a House near one of the Mines, to provide your self with a Guide and a Miner's Dress. First you are carried to a Gabel, or Gapel, to see how the Ore is brought up from the Mines.

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The Gapel is a Building of Wood, cover'd with Boards or Slate, round at the bottom, and running up into a Point like a Sugarloaf: The Basis is about sixty foot diameter, that there may be room enough for a Horse to go round in. In the middle of the Area is a deep Hole, wherein is placed a Spindle, on whose upper end is wound about the Chain which brings up the Bucket with Ore from the Mine. Lastly, there goes across thro' the Spindle a Beam, to which the Horses are put.

When the full Bucket is brought up to be emptied, the Man who governs the Horses drives 'em about, to let down the empty Bucket again, and another full one comes up at the same time.

Besides these Gapels, there are some made in the nature of Windmills, but as they did not answer, upon account of the uncertainty of the Wind, they are all out of use at present.

From the Gapel you go to a place call'd *The Forehouse*, where you see the Shaft,
which

which is about 5 or 6 foot square, which leads you down to the Mine, and is very well secur'd with Timber to prevent the Ground's falling in. Here you go down upon Ladders of about thirty Steps : At the Foot of each there are some Boards placed to rest upon ; the Guide going first with a Candle in his Hand. If you do not care to undergo this Fatigue, you may be let down in one of the Buckets. When you come to the bottom, the Guide shews you the Caves, or places where the Miners dig the Ore, which are often as high and spacious as the inside of a middle-siz'd Church. Some of the Ore, where the Vein runs brittle, is dug with a Hammer and Chissel ; but in other places 'tis so tough that they are oblig'd to blow it up with Gunpouder ; which is done thus : They have a long and square Iron Peg, running into a sharp and harden'd Point ; with this Iron they make a Hole in the Ore, fill it with Gunpouder, secure the Hole, and put a Thread that is dipp'd in Brimstone to it, which they light on the Extremity, and then run away from it.

'Tis a very pleasant Sight to see the Miners, of which there are sometimes Thirty together working in one place, each of 'em having a Light before him, and the Ore glittering all about 'em.

Then you go to the place where the Ore is put into the Bucket to be drawn up, and afterwards observe the Pillars of Ore or Stone that are left here and there to support the Mountain. Some of the Vaults are propp'd with strong Oak-Timber ; and 'tis surprizing to see what quantities of fine Trees are buried in some of the Mines.

If any Mine has so much Water that it cannot be work'd, there is either a Trench dug, by which the Water comes out at the foot of the Hill ; or 'tis pump'd up by such an Engine as is describ'd before in *Part III, Chap. VI.*

C H A P. II.

Of the Adits.

AN Adit is a Trench begun at the foot of the Mountain, running into one or more Mines: 'Tis pretty large, both Sides and the Roof are secur'd with Timber, and serve to drain off the Water, to admit fresh Air into the Mine, and to let out the noxious metallic Vapours, which are often so poysonous that some of the Miners are on a sudden suffocated, and the Candles extinguish'd, by them. By this Trench one may go into the Mine, but as the Mouth of it is commonly a great way off, 'tis seldom attempted by any one for Curiosity's sake.

Of the Ditches belonging to the Mine-Works.

As there is a great deal of Water requir'd for the working of Metals, and to drive the Water-Engines, Stamping-Mills, and others ; to supply the defect of Rivers where Nature has provided none, the Miners have in several places in the Valleys made Ditches, into which the Water is convey'd from the neighbouring Springs, and kept for Use.

These Ditches are commonly very long, and the Dams neatly made up with Turf very strong, and rais'd several feet above the surface of the Water, to resist the Torrent of Snow and Rain-Water, that comes down from the Mountains with great impetuosity.

C H A P.

C H A P. III.

*Of the Stamping-Mills, and washing
of the Ore.*

TH E Ore is seldom found pure, but most commonly some hard or stoney Matter mix'd with it ; for which reason (before it is roasted or melted, to save the expence of Wood and Coals) 'tis stamp'd and wash'd upon the plain Hearth, which is made with several Boards placed in the position of an inclining Plane, to separate the Stone from the Metal.

The Stamping-Mill-House is a long and broad, but low Building, divided in the middle by a Wall ; one Side of the House serving for the stamping, and the other for the washing of the Ore,

The Ore is flung into a Trough whose Sides and Bottom are secured with strong Iron Plates, where it is beaten into Pouder,

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either

either with or without Water, as the nature of the Ore requires. The Stamp-Hammers, or Pestles, are lifted up by a Wheel, and, to encrease their Force, there is to the bottom of each of 'em fixed a flat piece of Iron of 50 l. weight.

When the Ore is pounded in the dry way, 'tis only passed thro' a Sieve made with Wire, or else thro' a Brass Cullender : But when they let Water into the Trough, the pounded Ore runs with the Water out of it, into a Brass Vessel with a Wire Bottom that is placed before it ; and from thence it falls into another Trough, where 'tis wash'd so long, till all the stoney Particles are separated from it,

What remains in the first Trough is clean'd in the following manner : In the other partition of this Building there are several inclining Plains, or plain Hearths, which are cover'd with coarse Linnen ; the Ore in powder, just now mention'd, is put upon the upper end, and the Water running upon it, 'tis wash'd down from one Plain

Plain to the other, till at last all the metallic Particles subside to the Linnen, and the Stone is carried by the Water into the Troughs at the foot of these inclining Plains ; but as this carries still some Metal with it, they let it run from thence into large Reservoirs, where they allow it time to settle : And when they have no Ore to stamp, they put it again under the Stamp-Hammers, to wash it as before, to separate the Metal entirely from the Stone.

The Ore subsiding upon the uppermost Board of the Plain Hearth is pure Metal, but that of the second, third, &c. is wash'd over again.

This Labour is perform'd by little Boys and Girls.

CHAP.

C H A P. IV.

*Of the Roasting-Ovens, and the roasting
without the Huttts.*

TH E *Roasting-Ovens*, as also all the other following ones, stand under one large Building made for that purpose. The Oven is made exactly like a Baker's Oven, only bigger: Herein they make a Fire with split Wood, and fling the last washings of the stamp'd Ore in it; then burn it twelve hours, to clear it of the unripe, volatile, and poysonous metallic Particles; for otherwise both the good and bad would fly away in Smoak in smelting.

The Ore is several times turn'd, at first with an Iron Rake, but, when it begins to sweat, with an Iron Fork with two crooked Teeth.

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In some places they burn the Ore in pieces in the open Air, particularly near *Goslar*, where they fling the Ore that comes from the Mines of *Rammelsberg* nine foot high, upon a Pile of Wood, which they set on fire, and then the Ore continues burning a great while, without any further supply of Wood, because of the Brimstone that is mix'd with the Ore.

The Sulphur melting from the Ore, runs into round Holes, from whence it is taken away with Iron Ladles, and clarified into yellow Brimstone. Some of it drops from the Sides of this mass of Ore, in the form of Icicles, which is very pure, and so fine that it may be used instead of Flower of Brimstone.

Of the Smelting-Oven.

These sort of Ovens being made many different ways, it would be too tedious to describe 'em all here, with the various Ways of melting the Metal in 'em; therefore I will only acquaint the Reader,
that

that the Ore, roasted as above in these Ovens, is melted either with or without fluxing Powder, according to the hardness of the Metal. When the Metal is in *Fluss*, they open the Furnace, and it runs out into round Holes in the Ground like unto Kettles: The Slakes are separated whilst the Metal's hot, with a sort of an Iron Rake. Afterwards the Furnace is cool'd by the blowing of large Bellows that are work'd by Water, that it may be the sooner fit again for use.

Of the Refining-Oven.

In this Oven they refine or purifie the above-mention'd Metal in the following manner. When the Oven, and Coppel that stands in it, are duly heated, the Refiner puts the Metal upon the Coppel, and encreases the Heat till it flows; then he scums off the Flakes, and the remaining Impurities are carried away by the blowing of the Bellows, which are directed upon the Metal when it stands in *Fluss*. — This Operation

peration is practis'd only upon Silver and Gold.

Of the Burning-Oven.

When the Silver is prepar'd, as in the preceding Chapter, 'tis put upon the Test, and if it is found not fine enough, 'tis further purified in the following manner.

The Oven is made with Bricks, and has several Air-holes ; the Silver is put into it upon a Test, and left there in *Fluss*, either under a Muffle, or before the Bellows, so long till it sparkles, and then 'tis cool'd in a Pail of Water, and call'd *Burnt* or *Refined Silver*.

CHAP. V.

Of the Coin-Work.

TH E Refined Silver is put into Crucibles, and when 'tis not to be minted pure, they allay it, when it stands in *Fluſs*, with Copper: Afterwards 'tis caſt into long Ingots, and cut into pieces according to the bigneſs of the Coin intended, which are made of a weight all exactly alike; then they are boil'd white, and put betwixt two Iron Dyes that are engrav'd for that purpoſe, and a Man ſtrikes upon it with an Iron Hammer. But where the Money is coin'd by an Engine, the Silver or Mix'd Ingots are forced thro' two Rollers of Steel fix'd above one-another, at a diſtance anſwerable to the thickneſs the Money is deſign'd to be, by means of a Wheel which one or more
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Horfes drive about. When thus the Ingot has been flatten'd, it is passed again thro' another Machine like the first, to be smoothen'd and made even all over, that when it is cut to be coin'd, one piece may not be heavier than another. These pieces are boil'd white, and then stamp'd in an Engine made for that purpose. In this manner are coin'd the Rixdollars, and all other great Pieces ; but the small Money is made with less trouble, for the Ingots or Bars are coin'd at the same time when they are passed thro' the Rollers before mention'd, on which the Stamp of the Coin stands engrav'd.

Of the Refresh-Oven.

This Oven is in many Particulars like the common *Smelting-Oven* ; and in it they melt the Litharge, which was separated from the Silver in the manner of Dross, into pure Led, which they let run out upon the Hearth ; and from thence it is with an Iron Ladle fill'd into Iron Pans of a certain

certain dimension, and stamp'd afterwards with an Iron Mark.

*Of the Seiger, Darr, and Defting
Ovens.*

The Seiger or Streining-Oven is that where the black Copper is separated from the Silver and Lead it contains ; what runs thro' by seigering, or this way of streining the Metal, is call'd *Work*, and is manag'd upon the Test like Led ; but the Copper which stays upon the Seiger-Oven is brought to the Darr, or Drying-Oven, and kept there twelve or fourteen Hours, to drive the remaining Silver and Lead from it. What remains of this Copper is put into the Defting-Oven, to make it Deft, or pure solid Copper.

C H A P.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Copper-Mill.

TH E Copper-Mill is a place where the Copper, prepar'd as above, is melted once more, to cleanse it from all Dross, in order to make Kettles of it.

The Copper-Plate which is to be beaten flat is first put under a large Hammer, which is lifted up by a Water-Mill: Further, 'tis made round and concave by a Hammer that is long and pointed, and at last is beaten into the form of a Kettle, with a wooden Hammer.

Of the Brass-Houses.

Brass is made as follows. They have under-ground round Ovens, call'd *Smelting-Ovens*, into which Air is admitted by several Wind-holes contriv'd for that purpose.

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They put several Crucibles at once in these Ovens, and when they are red-hot they take 'em out again, to put in the mixture of Granatulated Copper and Calamine, in Pouder ; which they let stand nine hours in a great heat, to flux it thorowly. When they want to make Kettles of it, they pour it between two large Stones placed very little asunder, to bring it into thin Leafs ; which Leafs are made into Kettles, as mention'd above.

It is remarkable, that the *Copper* from *Rammelsberg* Mines can't be made into *Brass*, but what comes from *Sweden* and *Hesslem* easily admits the mixture of Calamine.

C H A P. VII.

Of the Vitriol-houses.

T H E R E are two Houses in *Goslar* where Copperas Lye is boil'd, one of them belonging to the Duke of *Lunen-burg-Wolfenbittel*, and the other to the City-

City-Council of *Goslar*. The Green Vitriol is prepar'd from the Minerals found in *Rammelsberg*, after the following manner. First, the Pieces are very well mix'd together with an Iron Rake, and the large ones beat small with an Hammer: Then they fling 'em into a Leden Vessel, pour some warm Water upon it, and let it stand twenty-four hours; afterwards this Lye is poured into a large Butt, where 'tis left four days to settle. When they perceive that all the Vitriol is not extracted from the Mineral, they wash it once more, and let the Lye run thro' some Hurdles or Baskets into a Tub, from whence 'tis the next day poured into a large Vessel, where it stands four days to clarify, which afterwards is joyn'd with the first Lye, and poured into Leden Pans, where they boil 24 or 30, to 36 hours: Then they try the Liquor, and when 'tis found to bear the Proof, 'tis poured into large Leden Pans to cool, because, whilst hot, it would run thro' Wood immediately. When the Liquor is cool, they empty it into the Settling-Tubs, upon whose Bot-

toms are placed pieces of Reed for the Crystals to shoot upon, which happens commonly in about fourteen days : Then they pour off the Water, and pack up the clean Vitriol that is shot, but the Pieces that are foul are dissolv'd again for another Operation. Likewise the Dregs remaining in the Settling-Tubs are wash'd over again, to extract all the Vitriolic Salts.

Those that work at this Manufactory wear wooden Shoes, because the Vitriolic Lye corrodes the Leather.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Iron Smelting-houses and Hammer-mills.

TH E R E are many places of this kind in the *Hartz*, viz. at *Zorge*, *Wiede*, *Tanne*, *Gittel*, *Stolberg*, *Rubeland*, *Voigtsfeld*,

feld, &c. where good Iron is prepar'd ; but that of *Gittel* excels all the rest, which plainly appears by the Engines pumping up the Water from the Mines, as describ'd above, in *Part III, Chap. VI* ; for when it freezes hard, if there is any other Iron about the Wooden Bars that move to and fro, it breaks like Glas ; but that of *Gittel* twists and bends like Led : Wherefore the Overseers of that place are order'd to keep always a sufficient Stock of their Iron by 'em, to supply the Water-Engines, and dare not sell any, but when they have plenty of it.

The Method of preparing the Iron is as followeth ;

First the Iron-Stone is roasted before the Smelting-house, and then stamp'd ; next it is melted in an Oven with Coals, by the help of Bellows drove by a Water-mill ; from whence it runs into Moulds that are placed near the Oven, or else it runs into round Holes made in the Ground. Then 'tis carried to the Hammer-mill, where they

anneal it first, and by means of the Hammer bring it into Bars of all sizes. Some of these Bars are carried to the Zent-Hammer, or Small-Hammer-mill, where they are heated again in a Coal-Fire, before the Bellows that is drove by Water, and beaten into long and thin Staffs, of which the Smiths in the *Hartz* and the adjacent Country make their Nails.

PART



PART IX.

Of some other Remarkable Things in and near Hartz-Forest.

CHAP. I.

Of the Glas-house.

THERE were formerly three Glas-houses in the *Hartz*, but by reason of the consumption of Wood, which is grown more scarce of late, there is but one left. It lies about Eighteen *English* Miles from *Nordhausen*, facing the Upper *Hartz*. 'Tis built of Wood, pretty lofty,

for fear of the Fire, and may be taken to pieces and convey'd to another place when Wood thereabouts is wanting; which has been practis'd not long since.

Here they have several sorts of Ovens, and one of them is, all about in the inside, lined with strong Sand-stone, which nevertheless, because of the vehemence of the Heat, seldom lasts above three Months.

The Materials Glass is made from, are either pieces of broken Glass, or else a mixture of Sand, Ashes, and Salt. When the Matter stands clear in *Fluss* like Metal, then the Master takes a hot Iron, (to a cold one the Matter would not stick) and dips it in, to see whether 'tis fit to be wrought; if he finds it is, he takes so much upon the end of his Iron Tube as he thinks will be sufficient for the Glass he intends to make; and if he finds he has not enough, he cools what he hath already a little, and then dips it in again; and thus he gathers on his Tube what quantity he pleases. Then he blows it up like a Bladder, and turning the Tube
about,

about, shapes it into the Form he proposes, with an Iron: The Glafs is taken off and put into an Oven moderately hot, to cool and to harden, because in the cold Air it would crack in pieces.

They make no Glafs here in Winter, upon account of the great Cold; when the Weather grows warm they heat the Oven, and keep it so Night and Day as long as the Oven will last.

A great number of Men are requir'd for a Glafs-house, for no one can endure that Heat longer than six hours, at the end of which the Workmen must be reliev'd. The Man that blows the white Glafs is not suffer'd to drink brown Beer, because, they say, it gives the Glafs a Cast.

The *Hartz* Glafs is naturally of a dark and greenish Colour, which Imperfection it makes up by hardness and duration in the Fire; for which Qualities it is much esteem'd by Chymists.

Lastly,

Lastly, I cannot forbear mentioning a sort of Glass-Bubbles which were presented to the Royal Society in *England*, as a great Curiosity, who made several Experiments upon them, as Dr. *Merret*, Member of that Society, relates at the end of his *Annotations upon Nehri's Art of Glass-making*. They cannot be made from all sorts of Glass, but it must be a clear green-colour'd Glass, which is dropt in cold Water, where it is left till it is perfectly cold.

These Bubbles are shaped somewhat like a Retort, appear polish'd and solid without, but in the inside the Pores are more numerous and patent. When you have a mind to joke with 'em, you put the globular part into another's Hand, pretending to make him a Present of it, and then break the Neck, when immediately it bursts with a great Noise into innumerable small pieces, giving the Hand a shock, yet without any Hurt.

Many different Reasons have been given for this *Phænomenon*, but most Authors agree
that

that the Neck of this Glas-Bubble being broke off, the inclosed Air wants to get out, and the external one rushing in upon it at the same time, the Glas is by that Conflict tore in thousands of pieces,

He that wants farther Information about it, may read *Sturmiij Collegium Experimentale*, Part II, Tentam. 6. and *Rosini Lentilij Schediasma Curiosum de Vitris Analectis*, annex'd to the *Ephemerides Germanorum*, Dec. 2, Anno 3.

CHAP. II.

*Of the Place call'd the Enchanted Hall,
and other Remarkable Things at Wal-
kenried.*

IN the Convent of *Walkenried*, over the Cloysters, there is a very large Room, call'd *The Enchanted Hall*, because the following Accident happen'd there, in the
time

time when a famous School was kept there.

One Day some Boys made a Mark on the Floor in this large Room, to try who could leap farthest, and it happen'd that one *Damius*, born at *Ellrich*, jump'd, and came to stand upon a certain place, from whence he could not stir; neither could the other Boys pull him away. The Usher of the School perceiving this, conjectur'd it must proceed from some Enchantment, and order'd the Boy to look about him, to see if he could discover any Figures or Writing; which he did, and saw a Circle over him, and on the Stone Wall eastward some Writing in Greek, and towards the south a few Characters, which he partly read or describ'd, and then the Usher understood there was a Treasure hid, and that the Person who at a certain time (which happen'd to be when the Boy came there) should tread upon that Point was to see the Writing, and discover the Treasure: Whereupon the Boy was freed from his confinement, and some People were order'd
to

to search, who found in the Wall a Stone Vessel fill'd with Silver Coin, which was presented to *Christian Ludwig* Duke of *Zelle*.

The place where this Treasure was found is shewn to this day, and is a square Hole in the Wall, so artfully shut up with a loose Free-stone, that it is difficult to be discern'd.

Dr. *Weiz*, now Physician to the Duke of *Saxe-Gotha*, and some others with him, went *Anno* 1687, in the Day-time, to try the Divinatory Rod in this Room, out of Curiosity ; when, near the Hole where the Treasure had been found, they perceiv'd a great attraction in the Rod, but could not proceed, being seiz'd with Fear ; for on a sudden it grew duskish about them, and then they all turn'd pale and ran away. Afterwards they related, that each of them felt as if a Wind had pass'd thro' them, and they had been, by their Hair, lifted up to the Cieling. This Story is by *Samuel Reyherus*, in his *Dissertatio de Nummis quibusdam*

dam ex Chymico Metallo factis, quoted from the said *Weiz's Epistle*.

In the Cloyster next to the Church, under five Arches, are to be seen the Figures of several sorts of Animals, as, Doves, Peacocks, &c. with divers Flowers, which are yet pretty compleat, and the Colours very fresh. Dr. *Weiz*, in the above-quoted place, takes these Paintings to be of a mysterious signification; because, as 'tis recorded, that *Basil Valentine* liv'd some time in this Convent, he thinks they were made by his Direction, and signifie some Processes of Alchymy, or something of Magic.

*Of the Remarkable Tower in the Castle
of Scharzfeld.*

In the Castle *Scharzfeld*, mention'd in the First Part, Chap. II, upon a Rock which is Eighty foot higher than the Mountain whereon the Castle stands, there is a Tower of Free-stone, which, because of its extraordinary highth, is seen at a great distance.

'Tis

'Tis remark'd of this Tower, that no Covering can be fix'd upon it; for, what they lay on in the Day-time (which has often been try'd) is flung down in the Night.

CHAP. III.

Of a Fossile call'd Drake-stone, found near Gandersheim and Brunshusen.

NOT far from Goslar, in the Fields belonging to *Gandersheim* and *Brunshusen*, there is found a Fossile shaped like a Ram's Horn, call'd *Drake-stone* by the Inhabitants, because (they say) 'tis a Charm against, and cures, Witchcraft and the Enchantments of the *Drake*, as they express it; for when the Cows lose their Milk, or void Blood instead of it, they put these Stones into the Milk-pail, and by that means expect a due quantity of Milk from those Cows again.

Johannes

Johannes Reiskius has wrote a Treatise upon this Stone, in the *Appendix* to the *Ephemerides Germanorum*, Decur. 2, A. 7, which is worth perusing.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Curiosities of the Castle of Blankenburg.

ALTHO' no Prince resides here at present, yet there are several Things in this Castle worth the Observation of a Curious Person.

You see there several Staggs Heads with Horns of a surprizing bigness; and among other Curiosities, there is a Winding Staircase, so ingeniously contriv'd that there is a Hole left in the midle from top to bottom.

Of

Of the large Banqueting-Rooms in the New Castle, and Pheasants House at Sonderhausen.

Among the Apartments in the New Castle at *Sonderhausen*, which are beautiful and richly furnish'd, there is a large Banqueting-Room, where the Prince often dines in public : 'Tis adorn'd with several fine Figures of Plaster of *Paris*, costly Looking-glasses, and other sumptuous Furniture. There is also in the Pheasants House, mention'd in *Part VII, Chap. II*, besides the other fine Apartments, another magnificent Banqueting-Room, as above, where the Prince with his Family often divert themselves in Summer.

C H A P. V.

*Of the Effgie call'd The Roland, at
Nordhausen.*

IN a Corner of the Town-house at *Nordhausen*, going to the Market, under a Copper Cover, stands the Effgie call'd *Roland*, which is a Man's Statue as big as Life, made of Wood, having a gilt Crown on his Head, and holding in his right Hand a Sword, and in his left the Eagle of the Empire, to denote the Liberty of an Imperial City. 'Tis said that *Charlemagne* erected this Image here, at *Halberstadt*, and other places, in memory of the Valiant Count-Palatine *Roland*, upon his being murder'd in *Gascony* when he victorious return'd with his Army from the *Saracen's* War. But *Martinus Zeilerus*, in his 351st *Epistle*, Part II, thinks that Statue represents

sents the Emperor *Charlemagne* himself, and had been set up to signifie, that an Imperial Court of Judicature is kept there, and, that the Name *Roland*, or *Ruland*, comes from *Rugeland*, a Land of Judicature ; the ancient German Word *Rugen* being to keep a Court of Justice. Which Opinion seems very probable ; and that, that Statue could not represent the above Count-Palatine, appears plainly from the Crown on its Head, that Ornament being too great for his Quality.

The Common People fancy the Freedom of this Imperial City would be lost if this Statue were broke in pieces, or otherwise demolish'd : But our Privileges stand upon a more solid Foundation ; for we hold 'em from the Imperial Institution of *Charlemagne*, which has been renew'd and confirm'd since by *Leopold* the First, Emperor of *Germany*, the 12th of *May*, 1695.

C H A P. VI.

*Of the Curiosities in the Castle of
Gruningen.*

IN the Lower Fore-*Hartz*, in the Principality of *Halberstadt*, is the Castle of *Gruningen*, where, among other Rarities, the following are remarkable. First, a very beautiful Chapel, with an Organ of 59 different Stops; which *Prætorius*, in his *Organo-graphia*, has taken Pains to describe at large. The magnificent Dining-Room, and the great Wine-Cask in a spacious Vault, which (they say) measures Two thousand Pails full, and is as big as that in the Fortress *Königstein*, in the Elector of *Saxony*'s Territories.

These are the chief Curiosities observable in and near *Hartz-Forest*; which if they merit the Reader's Approbation, 'tis all I require.

E N D E.



THE INDEX.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| A <i>DITS, or Trenches</i> | Page 133 |
| <i>Alabaſter white</i> | 92 |
| <i>Alabaſter dark-grey</i> | 95 |
| — — — <i>vein'd like Walnut-tree</i> | 94 |
| — — — <i>red</i> | 93 |

B

| | |
|---|---------------|
| <i>Bauman's Cave</i> | 1 |
| <i>Blocksberg the higheſt Mountain in Ger-</i> <i>many</i> | 96 |
| — — — <i>serves for an Almanack</i> | 101 |
| <i>Blackberries that intoxicate</i> | 100 |
| <i>Beautiful Wall</i> | 10 |
| <i>Beer taſting like Wine</i> | 85 |
| <i>Braſs, how made</i> | 145 |
| — — <i>Kettles, how made</i> | ibid. |
| M 3 | <i>Caſtle</i> |

I N D E X.

C

| | |
|---|-----|
| <i>Castle of Reinstein hewn in a Rock,</i> | 116 |
| — — <i>of Gruningen</i> | 164 |
| — — <i>of Rottenburg, and the Idol Spitfire,</i> | 112 |
| <i>Cave call'd Bauman's Cave</i> | 1 |
| —— <i>at Schartzfeld</i> | 18 |
| —— <i>at Bishofferode</i> | 46 |
| —— <i>call'd the Thieves Den</i> | 37 |
| —— <i>where it freezes in Summer, and is warm in Winter</i> | 34 |
| —— <i>near Hartzburg</i> | 30 |
| —— <i>call'd Heimkale</i> | 32 |
| <i>Cataract destroy'd a Church near Nord- haufen</i> | 80 |
| <i>Childrens Well upon Rammelsberg,</i> | 67 |
| <i>Coin-work</i> | 142 |
| <i>Confectionary Ware of Stone</i> | 13 |
| <i>Copper made of Iron</i> | 107 |
| <i>Copper-Mill</i> | 145 |
| <i>Copper made into Brass</i> | 146 |
| <i>Crystals sexangular found in a Cave</i> | 39 |

D

| | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| <i>Dancing Pool</i> | Page 52 |
| <i>Devil's Wall</i> | 89 |
| <i>Devil's Mine</i> | 109 |
| | <i>Dishes</i> |

I N D E X.

| | |
|---|-----|
| <i>Dishes of Stone found in a Quarrey</i> | 91 |
| <i>Ditches belonging to the Mine-works,</i> | 134 |
| <i>Divinity-Rod try'd at Walkenried</i> | 157 |
| <i>Drake-Stone cures Witchcraft</i> | 159 |
| <i>Dwarf-holes</i> | 40 |

E

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| <i>Earth glittering like Gold</i> | 39 |
| <i>Elizabeth's Well at Nordhausen</i> | 68 |
| <i>Enchanted Hall at Walkenried</i> | 155 |

F

| | |
|--|--------|
| <i>Figures of Stone in the Bauman's Cave,</i> | 10, 18 |
| <i>Fish cannot live in the Oker</i> | 86 |
| <i>Fossile curing Witchcraft</i> | 159 |
| <i>Fossile Unicorn, the several Opinions about it,</i> | 23 |
| <i>————— its Vertue</i> | 28 |
| <i>————— where found</i> | 12, 22 |
| <i>Fossile shaped like Dishes</i> | 91 |
| <i>Fountains in the Gardens of Hefsem,</i> | 72 |

G

| | |
|--|------|
| <i>Gapels, and the Mine-pits under them,</i> | 129 |
| <i>Garden at Hefsem</i> | 120 |
| <i>— — — Sondershaufen</i> | 122 |
| M 4 | Glas |

I N D E X.

Glass, of what Materials, and how it is made 152

Glass-Bubbles bursting in one's Hand, 154

Glass of Hartz-Forest makes strong Distilling-Vessels 153

Grains of Gold found in Bauman's Cave, 12

H

Hackers-Hole near Questenberg 36

Hair suddenly turn'd grey, 15. The reason why 16

Head as big as a Table 25

Horse in Bauman's Cave 8

H-felboe, the Print thereof in a Rock, 90

Hunger-pool, comes and goes periodically, 59

I

Ice-Cave, where it freezes in Summer, and is warm in Winter 34

Idol Puftrich, or Spit-fire 112

Image call'd Rowland 162

Inchanted Hall 155

Iron turn'd into Copper 107

— how melted and prepar'd 148

Islands moving 51

K

Kettles of Brass, how made 146
Lake

INDEX,

L

| | |
|---|-----|
| <i>Lake of Zirknitz, brings with it both Fish and Ducks</i> | 59 |
| <i>————— spouts Water three or four fathoms high</i> | 61 |
| <i>Labyrinth at Sondershausen</i> | 123 |
| <i>Leckwork at the Salt-springs</i> | 69 |

M

| | |
|--|-----|
| <i>Maid's Stone</i> | 93 |
| <i>Minerals found in Rammelsberg</i> | 105 |
| <i>Mines of Rammelsberg discover'd by a Horse scraping the Ground with his Foot,</i> | 104 |
| <i>Mine-pits, how they go down into them</i> | 129 |
| <i>Monk-Rocks</i> | 88 |

O

| | |
|--|-----|
| <i>Oker, how it is made</i> | 107 |
| <i>Organ in Bauman's Cave</i> | 10 |
| <i>Organ of Fifty-nine Stops</i> | 164 |
| <i>Ore, how it is wash'd and stamp'd</i> | 135 |
| <i>Refining Oven</i> | 140 |
| <i>Refresh Oven</i> | 143 |
| <i>Burning Oven</i> | 141 |
| <i>Roasting Oven</i> | 138 |
| <i>Smelting Oven</i> | 139 |
| <i>Seiger Oven</i> | 144 |

Paracel-

I N D E X.

P

| | |
|---|-----|
| Paracelfus's <i>Homunculi</i> | 45 |
| <i>Peasant's Ditch, or Hunger-Pool, comes and goes periodically, 59. The reason why, 60</i> | |
| <i>Plain Hearth to wash Ore upon</i> | 135 |
| <i>Pool of Zirknitz comes periodically, brings Fish and Ducks</i> | 59 |
| ————— <i>spouts Water three or four fathoms high</i> | 61 |
| <i>Pool call'd the Dancing Pool</i> | 52 |
| <i>Pufrich, or Spit-fire, an Idol</i> | 112 |

R

| | |
|---|-----|
| <i>Rammelsberg Mines, whence their Name, and how discover'd</i> | 104 |
| ————— <i>made in one Day Three hundred and fifty Widows</i> | 103 |
| <i>River Bode has a deep Whirlpool</i> | 82 |
| — — <i>Zorge very dangerous</i> | 79 |
| — — <i>Oker harbours no Fish</i> | 86 |
| <i>Rocks called Monk-Rocks</i> | 88 |
| <i>Rocks called The Devil's Wall</i> | 89 |
| <i>Rock call'd The Needle Ear</i> | 87 |
| <i>Rowland's Image at Nordhausen</i> | 162 |
| <i>Rock called The Goose Bill</i> | 88 |
| <i>Salt</i> | |

I N D E X.

S

| | |
|--|-----|
| <i>Salt Spring near Auleben</i> | 69 |
| — — — <i>at Frankenhausen</i> | 70 |
| <i>Skulls Human found in the Thieves Den,</i> | 38 |
| <i>Spring upon Blocksberg</i> | 63 |
| <i>Springs, how they come on the Tops of Mountains</i> | 63 |
| <i>Sprights torment a Man</i> | 15 |
| <i>Stamping-Mill</i> | 135 |
| <i>Stone Dishes found in a Quarrey</i> | 91 |

T

| | |
|---|-----|
| <i>Tooth weighing Five pound and a half</i> | 25 |
| <i>Tower of Scharzfeld, no Covering will stay upon it</i> | 158 |
| <i>Treasure found in Walkenried Convent,</i> | 156 |

V

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| <i>Vitriol-Houses, where situated</i> | 146 |
|---------------------------------------|-----|

W

| | |
|--|-----|
| <i>Wall made by Nature</i> | 89 |
| <i>Wall call'd The Beautiful, in Bauman's Cave</i> | 10 |
| <i>Washing of the Ore</i> | 135 |
| <i>Water turns into Stone</i> | 6 |

Water

I N D E X.

| | |
|--|-----|
| <i>Water-work at Hessel</i> | 71 |
| — — — <i>at Sonderhausen</i> | 74 |
| — — — <i>carrying Water up Five hundred Twenty-eight foot high</i> | 77 |
| <i>Water-Engine at the Mines</i> | 75 |
| <i>Well in Bauman's Cave</i> | 7 |
| <i>Whirlpool in the Dancing-pool</i> | 53 |
| <i>Wolfs, how catch'd alive</i> | 126 |

E R R A T A.

ANY Person hypercritically minded has my free Consent to strike out *The* before *Bauman's Cave*, page 1, and where-ever it occurs in the like Sense; it being put only by way of emphasis. P. 2, l. 12, read *Johan. Valvasor*; p. 9, l. 5 for *Entery* r. *Entry*; p. 6, l. 17, only *the* r. *only on the*; p. 15, l. ult. *Geographus* r. *Geographicus*; p. 31, l. 5. *some of it* r. *some of the petrifying Water*; l. 10. *run* r. *running*; p. 33, l. 15. *with dark* r. *with a dark*; p. 70, l. 3. *Coff* r. *Cost*; p. 71, l. 8. *Reinfteim* r. *Reinftein*; p. 80. *River Rode* r. *River Bode*; p. 93, l. 16. *Quarrey* r. *Quarreys*; & l. 20. r. *are Quarreys*; p. 107, l. 14. *afford* r. *affords*; p. 129, l. 3. *on* r. *in*; l. 8 *ditto*; p. 147, l. 19. *boil* r. *boil it*.



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